

**A trve discovrse of the present estate of Virginia, and  
the successe, of the affaires there till the 18 of lune.  
1614. Together. With a relation of the seuerall English  
townes and fortes, the assured hopes**

A TRVE DISCOVERSE OF THE PRESENT ESTATE OF VIRGINIA, and the successe of  
the affaires there till the 18 of lune. 1614.

TOGETHER.

WITH A RELATION OF THE seuerall English Townes and fortes, the assured hopes of  
that countrie and the peace concluded with the Indians.

26688 EXCHANGED

The Christening of Powhatans daughter and her marriage with an English-man.

Written by RAPHE HAMOR the yonger, late Secretarie in that Colony.

Alget, qui non ardet.

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TO THE TRVLY

Honorable and right worthy Knight, S r *Thomas Smith*, Gouvernour of the *East India*, Muscouia, North-west passages, Somer Islands *Companies*, and *Treasurer for the first Colony in VIRGINIA*.

*Honourable Sir:*

HAuing in the time of my residence in *Virginia* (as it is true, my imployment then inuited mee thereunto) collected for my owne vse and benefit, some few occurrents and accidents, which are obuious in all new imployments, a thing which perhaps but few regard there to busie themselues with, and fewer heer to peruse: I resolved indeed only to delight my selfe, and some who I am bound to be thankfull vnto in that kinde, with the vnworthy view of them, the rather, because I haue seen many publications & impressions of those affairs, by those, whose books I should be proud to beare after them: but such is the peruersenes of mankinde, such their incredulity of euery thing, saue what their eies tell them to be true: yea, such their backwardnes in the pursuit of honorable enterprises, that though there should be no end of writing, but euery day should drawe foorth his line, and euery line his reall encouragement, as mine may in the state of the Colony, as it now standeth, it were hard to say whether A2 ther one of so many thousands as abound in *England*, might be thereby moued to ioine with others right worthyly disposed, to become a harty and deuoted furtherer of an action so noble, as is this, which thing if I faile in effecting, I shall not lose much labour, since when I vndertook this taske, I imagined no such thing: but meerly my owne delight and content. It shall be reward enough for me to expresse my indeauours there, though not equall with the best, yet not idly mispent.

I labor not to seduce or betray any into an action or imployment, wherein once personally ingaged, they should haue any cause to blame me, neither would I force the helpe of any mans purse, more then voluntary, if I could beyond my art, vse such effectuall perswasions.

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There are enough in my opinion, and those the worthyest of *England* already vnited, as the way is now laid downe, to perfect this businesse, whose indeuours, if they proceed without back slyding, and therein persist some fewe yeers longer, shall be requited and paid with such treble interest, as it shall not repent him that is now most cold in the pursuit, to haue refused more Competitors to be sharers in the returnd profit.

Your noble selfe Sir, euer emulous of vertue, and honourable Enterprises, should shine to the world more noble in the vpholding of this imployment, though it apered, as in the beginning, full of discouragement, which neuerthelesse, lesse I know yourselfe rests so assured is now more neer, than euer to perfection. Your innate and habituall vertue needs no spurre, your honourable indeauours well wnesse the fame: would God (as is yours) al mens offrings, though not so ample, were so free, so hartily sacrificed: then could they not thus long haue wanted their rewards, perhaps for no other end detained, but to make others, a thing which God professeth to loue and delight in, more cheerful giuers. Accept (worthy Sir) this vnworthy Treatise, the best testimony of my gratuity, which as yet my disabilities may render. Trueth shall shroud and patronize it, from the maleuolent detracting multitude; whose blame though it incurre their shame and imputation, it scorns, and returns vnto them.

My zeale to the Action, though I may seeme to haue forsaken it, giues mee the heart to publish, what I know, to the world: To your selfe particularly your own worth, and deserts to me, irrequitable, graunt but that fauourable acceptation, which euer accompanies your worth; and I shal euer acknowledge my selfe wholly yours, in hope wherof I conclude with my seruice: & rest,

*At your commaund to be disposed off;* RALPH HAMOR.

**To the Reader.**

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*Ignorant, or enuious, if you be Readers: it is not to satisfie the best of you that I now write, a more seasonable time I must take to imbarque my selfe in so rough a Sea and come off safe: onely his authoritie (who hath power to compell my selfe and duety) hath commaunded me to satisfie his affections (couetous of the dignitie and truth of this pious Plantation) with these particulars: that they are got abroade, and become publike, was no purpose in their first conception, though some respect haue made them so now: A naked and vnstudied discourse, I acknowledge, without notes reserued (but in Memorie) to helpe it: yet thus much I doe auow, that it hath duety and truth to make good all other the wants, and imperfections of it, I will labour in no further excuse.*

*Concerning the Virgine pious worke it selfe, how it hath thrived vnder the commaund both of Sir Thomas Gates Knight, Gouvernour, and Sir Thomas Dale Knight, and Marshall of the Collonie, these three yeeres and more: let me say, if (setting aside thine owne ouerweening and singularity) thy vnhooded eye, can now at length looke vpon it (after so many yeeres of her patience and passions) thou wilt easily acknowledge, whose finger hath the alone-guidance of it, and then (I doubt nothing) be pleased to hea rthy selfe intreated (out of those great plenties and hauings which God hath lent thee) to spare a little-little portion to the ful setling and finishing vp vp a Sanctum Sanctorum an holy house, a Sanctuary to him, the God of the Spirits, of all flesh, amongst such poore and innocent seduced Sauages as we treat of, on whom let our hopes be, that it hath vouchsafed him now to be sufficiently reuenged for their forefathers Ingratitude and treasons, and now in his appointed time to descend in mercie, to lighten them that fit in darknes, and in the shadow of death, and to direct their feete in the waies of peace.*

*Sure, yong though in yeeres and knowledge, I may be said to be, yet let me remember, to thee perhaps much knowing Reader, what the wisest man that euer writ or spake (excepting him that was both God and man) hath said, that such who bring others vnto righteousnesse shal themselues shine as the stars in the firmament. And doubtlesse I doe beleeeue, euen amongst the rest of my Articles, when these poore Heathens shall*

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*be brought to entertaine the honour of the name, and glory of the Gospell of our blessed Sauour, when they shall testifie of the true and euerliuing God, and Iesus Christ to be their Saluation, their knowledge so enlarged and sanctified, that without him they confesse their eternal death: I do beleeeue I say (and how can it be otherwise?) that they shal breake out and cry with the rapture of so inexplicable mercie: Blessed be the King and Prince of England, and blessed be the English Nation, and blessed foreuer be the most high God, possessor of Heauen and earth, that sent these English as Angels to bring such glad tidings amongst vs. These will be doubtlesse the empaticke effects and exultation of this so Christian worke, and may these nothing moue? Alas let Sanballat and Tobiah, Papists and Plaiers, Ammonites and Horonites, the scumme and dregges of the people, let them mocke at this holy Businesse, they that be filthie, let them be filthie still, and let such swine wallow in the mire, but let not the rod of the wicked fall vpon the lot of the righteous, let not them shrinke shrinke backe, and call in their helpes from this so glorious enterprise, which the prophet Isaiah cals, the declaring of God to the left hand, but let them that know the worke, reioice and be glad in the happie successe of it, proclaiming that it is the euerliuing God that raigneth in England, and vnto the ends of the world.*

*Excuse me (curteous reader) if carried beyond my purpose, I declaime passionately in this passiue and innocently despised worke, which I am sure is so full of goodnesse, and haue bin almost six yeers a Sufferer and eye witnes of his now well nigh atchieued happinesse, the full and vnstained reportory of euery accident whereof euen from his beginning, together with the causes of the backwardnes, in prosperity thus I?g, touching at the miraculous deliury of the scattered company, cast vpon the Bermudas, when those fortunate Islands like so many faire Neriades which receiued our wrackt company, with the death of that pure and noble hearted Gentleman Sir George Summers diing there, my purpose is shortly at large to publish, that at length some one escaped Leaper, amongst so many saued, may returne backe and pay his vowes of thanks-giuing vnto that euer to be praised mercifull prouidence that brought us thither, until when I wish thy zealous*

*and feruent thoughts and indeuours to a businesse so full of piety, as is this our Virginie Plantation.*

RAPHE HAMOR.

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**A TRVE DISCOVRSE of the present estate of Virginia, and the successe of the affaires there till the 18 of *lune*. 1614.**

THE many publications and impressions of Virginia, an imployment wherein to this day my selfe with many other vnstaid heads & thirstie after new designes, haue bin to vnprofitably ingaged, might iustly excuse my silence, did not the filiall duty whereby in all things to the vtmost of my power I am bound to obey my Father, compell me vnwillingly thereunto: A taske I know by himselfe and others, meerely because I haue bin *Oculatus testis*, thus imposed vpon me, in the vndertaking and performance whereof, I hartily wish that my poore relation, rich onely in truth (as I shall cleerely iustifie my selfe by eie witnesses also) may giue any credit or encouragement to proceede in a businesse so full of honour, and worth, whereunto (if there were no secondary causes) the already publisht ends, I meane the glory of God in the B con- 2 conuersion of those Infidels, and the honour of our King and country (which by right may claime at the least their superfluities, from those whom God hath in this world made his dispensors and purse-bearers) might be a sufficient spurre to resolved Christians, especially the state and condition of our collonie, so standing when I left it, and I assure my selfe in this time growne more mature, that an honest hart would even relent, and mourne to thinke how poorely, I dare not say unworthily it is prosecuted. It being true that now after five yeeres intestine warre with the revengefull implacable Indians, a firme peace (not againe easily to be broken) hath bin lately concluded, not onely with the nighbour, and bordering Indidians, as on *Pataomecke*, *Topahanah*, and other Rivers, but even with that subtile old revengefull *Powhatan* and all the people under his subjection, for all whom *Powhatan* himselfe stands firmly ingaged, by which meanes we shall not onely be furnished with what commodities their countrie

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yeeldeth, and have all the helpes they may afforde us in our indevours (as they are easily taught, and may by lenitie and faire usage, as Sir Thomas *Dale* now principall commander there, and most worthy the honour he houlds, is well experienced in their dispositions, and accordingly makes use of them) be brought, being naturally though ingenious, yet idley giu?, to be no lesse industrious, nay to exceede our English, especially those which we hitherto and as yet are furnished with, who for the most part no more sensible then beasts, would rather starve in idlenesse (witnessse their former proceedings) than feast in labour, did not the law compell them thereunto, but also which will be most for our benefit, our owne men may without hazard, I might say with security (by selfe-experience) follow their severall labours, whereby twentie shall now be 3 bee able to performe more then heretofore hath bin fortie.

Though I coniecture and assure my selfe that yee cannot be ignorant by what meanes this peace hath bin thus happily both for our proceedings and the welfare of the Naturals concluded, yet for the honour of Captain *Argol* whose indevours in the action intituled him most worthy, I judge it no whit impertin?t in my discourse to insert them, which w th as much brevity as I may, not omitting the circumstances most pertinent and materiall, I shall indeavour.

The general letters upon my knowledge, directed and sent to the honourable *Virginia* Councell, being most of them (though my selfe most unworthy) by me penned, have intimated, how that the everworthy gentlem? Capt. *Argall* in the heate of our home furies & disagreements by his best experience of the disposition of those people, partly by gentle usage & partly by the composition & mixture of threats hath ever kept faire & friendly quarter with our neighbours bordering onother rivers of affinity, yea consanguinity, no lesse neere than brothers to *Powhatan*, such is his well knowne temper and discretion, yea to this passe hath he brought them, that they assuredly trust upon what he promiseth, and are as carefull in performing their mutuall promises, as though they contended to make that *Maxim*, that there is no faith to be held with Infidels, a meere and absurd *Paradox*: Nay as I have heard himselfe relate, who is *fide dignus*, they have even bin



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pensive and discontented with themselves, because they knew not how to doe him some acceptable good turne, which might not onely pleasure him, but even be profitable to our whole Collonie, and *Plantation*, yea ever assuring him that when the times should present occasion, they would take hold of her forelocke, and be the instruments to worke him content B 2 ten 4 and even thus they proved themselves as honest performers, as liberall promisers. It chaunced *Powhatans* delight and darling, his daughter *Pocahuntas*, (whose fame hath even bin spread in England by the title of *Nonparella* of *Virginia* ) in her princely progresse, if I may so terme it, tooke some pleasure (in the absence of Captaine *Argall* (to be among her friends at *Pataomecke*, (as it seemeth by the relation I had) imployed thither, as shopkeepers to a *Fare*, to exchange some of her fathers commodities for theirs, where residing some three months or longer, it fortun'd upon occasion either of promise or profit, Captaine *Argall* to arrive there, whom *Pocahuntas*, desirous to renew hir familiaritie with the English, and delighting to see them, as unknowne, fearefull perhaps to be surprised, would gladly visit as she did, of whom no sooner had Captaine *Argall* intelligence, but he delt with an old friend, and adopted brother of his *Iapazeus*, how and by what meanes he might procure hir captive, assuring him, that now or never, was the time to pleasure him, if he intended indeede that love which he had made profession of, that in ransome of hir he might redeeme some of our English men and armes, now in the possession of her Father, promising to use her withall faire, and gentle entreaty: *Iapazeus* well assured that his brother, as he promised would use her curteously promised his best indeavours and secresie to accomplish his desire, and thus wrought it, making his wife an instrument (which sex have ever bin most powerfull in beguiling inticements) to effect his plot which hee had thus laid, he agreed that himselfe, his wife, and *Pocahuntas*, would accompanie his brother to the water side, whether come, his wife should faine a great and longing desire to goe aboarde, and see the shippe, which being there three or foure times, before fore 5 she had never seene, and should bee earnest with her husband to permit her: he seemed angry with her, making as he pretended so unnecessary a request, especially being without the company of women, which denial she taking unkindely, must faine to weepe (as who knows not that women can command teares) whereupon



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her husband seeming to pittie those counterfeit teares, gave her leave to goe aboard, so that it would please *Pochahuntas* to accompany her: now was the greatest labour to win her, guilty perhaps of her fathers wrongs, though not knowne as she supposed to goe with her, yet by her earnest perswasions, she assented: so forthwith aboard they went, the best cheere that could be made was seasonably provided, to supper they went, merry on all hands, especially *lapazeus* and his wife, who to expresse their joy, would ere be treading vp? Capt. *Argals* foot, as who should say tis don, she is your own. Supper ended, *Pochahuntas* was lodged in the Gunners roome, but *lapazeus* and his wife desired to have some conference with their brother, which was onely to acquaint him by what stratagem they had betrayed his prisoner, as I have already related: after which discourse to sleepe they went, *Pocahuntas* nothing mistrusting this policy, who nevertheles being most possessed with feare, and desire of returne, was first up, and hastened *lapazeus* to be gon. Capt. *Argall* having secretly well rewarded him, with a small Copper kettle, and som other les valuable toies so highly by him esteemed, that doubtlesse he would have betrayed his owne father for them, permitted both him and his wife to returne, but told him, that for divers considerations, as for that his father had then eigh of our English men, many swords, peeces, and other tooles, which he had at severall times by treacherons murdering our men, taken from them, B 3 which 6 though of no use to him, he would not redeliver, he would reserve *Pocahuntas*, whereat she began to be exceeding pensive, and discontented, yet ignorant of the dealing of *lapazeus*, who in outward appearance was no les discontented that he should be the meanes of her captivity, much a doe there was to perswade her to be patient, which with extraordinary curteous usage, by little and little was wrought in her, and so to *Jamestowne* she was brought, a messenger to her father forthwith dispatched to advertise him, that his only daughter was in the hands & possession of the English: ther to be kept til such time as he would ransom her with our men, swords, peeces, & other tools treacherously taken from us: the news was unwelcome, and troublesom unto him, partly for the love he bare to his daughter, and partly for the love he bare to our men his prisoners, of whom though with us they were

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unapt for any imployment) he made great use: and those swords, and peeces of ours, (which though of no use to him) it delighted him to view, and looke upon.

He could not without long advise & delibertion with his Councell, resolve upon any thing, and it is true, we heard nothing of him till three moneths after, by perswasions of others he returned us seaven of our men, with each of them a Musket unserviceable, and by them sent us word, that whensoever wee pleased to deliver his daughtcr, he would give us in satisfaction of his injuries done to us, and for the rest of our peeces broken and stolne from him, 500 Bushells of Corne, and be for ever friends with us, the men and Peeces in part of payment we received: and returned him answee, that his daughter was very well, and kindly intreated, and so should be howsoever he dealt with us: but we could not beleeeve that the rest of our Arms were either lost, or stolne from him, and therefore till he returned them all, we would not by any meanes deliver his daughter, ter, 7 and then it should be at his choice, whether he would establish peace, or continue enemies with us. This answee as it seemed, pleased him not very wel, for we heard no more from him till in March last, when with Captaine *Argalls* Shippe, and some other Vessells belonging to the Colony, Sir *Thomas Dale* with an hundred and fifty men well appointed, went up into his owne River, where his chieftest habitations were, and carried with us his daughter, either to move them to fight for her, if such were their courage and boldnesse,, as hath been reported, or to restore the residue of our demands, which were our peeces, swords, tooles. Some of the same men which he returned (as they promised) ran to him again, and because he had put us to the trouble to fetch them five hundred bushels of Corne: A great bravado all the way as we went up the River they made, demaunding thc cause of our comming thither, which wee tould them was to deliver *Pocahuntas*, whom purposely we had brought with us, and to receive our Armes, men, & corn, or else to fight with them, burn their howses, take away their Canoas, breake downe their fishing Weares, and doe them what other damages we could: Some of them to let a good face on the matter, replied, that if wee came to fight with them? we were welcome, for they were provided for us, counselling us rather to retire (if wee loved our safeties) then proceed, bragging,

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as well they might, that wee had ever had the worst of them in that River, instancing by Capt: *Ratlief* (not worthy remembring, but to his dishonor) who, with most of his company they betrayed and murdered: we told them since they durst remember us of that mischief, unlesse they made the better and more speedy agreement, we would now revenge that trechery, and with this discourse by the way as we went, we proceeded, and 8 and had no sooner entred the narrow of the river, the channell there lying within shot of the shoare, but they let their arrowes flie amongst us in the shippe, themselves unseene to us, and in the forehead hurt one of our men, which might have hazarded his life without the present helpe of a skilfull Chirurgion.

Being thus justly provoked, we presently manned our boates, went ashoare, and burned in that verie place some forty houses, and of the things we found therein, made freeboote and pillage, and as themselves afterward confest unto us, hurt and killed five or fixe of their men, with this revenge satisfying our selves, for that their presumption in shooting at us, and so the next day proceeded higher up the River, the Indians calling unto us, and demaunding why we went a shoare, burnt their houses, killed and hurt their men, and tooke away their goods. We replied that though we came to them in peaceable manner, and would have beene glad to have received our demaunds with love and peace, yet we had hearts and power to take revenge, and punish where wrongs shold be offered, which having now don, though not so feverely as we might, we rested content therewith and are ready to imbrace peace with them if they pleased. Many excuses they seemed to pretend, that they shot not at us, but (if any such abuse were offered) it was some stragled Indian, ignorant of our pretence in comming to them, affirming that they themselves would be right glad of our love, and would indeavour to helpe us to what we came for, which being in the possession of *Powhatan* their King, they would without delay dispatch messengers to him, to know his purpose and pleasure, desiring faire quarter some 24 howers, for so long they pretended it would be before their messengers might returne: this wee graunted and what we promised, we ever exactly performed, the time now come, we inquired what *Powhatan* would doe, and had for answere, that our Englishmen lately with him,

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fearefull to be put to death by us, were runne away, and some of *Powhatans* men sent abroad in quest of them, but our swords and peeces so many as he had should be brought the next day, which meerely to delay time, they bare us in hand the next day they came not, higher up the river we went, and anchored neere unto the chieftest residencie *Powhatan* had, at a towne called *Matchcot* where were assembled (which we saw) about 400 men, well appointed with their bowes and arrowes to welcome us, here they dared us to come a shoare, a thing which we purposed before, so a shoare we went, our best landing being up a high steepe bill which might have given the enemy much advantage against us, but it seemed they as we were unwilling to begin, and yet would gladly have bin at blowes, being landed as if they had no shew of feare, they stirred not from us, but walked up and downe, by and amongst us, the best of them inquiring for our Weroance or king, with whom they would gladly consult to know the occasion of our comming thither, whereof when they were informed, they made answere that they were there ready to defend themselucs, if we pleased to assault them, desiring neverthelesse some small time to dispatch two or three men once more to their king, to know his resolution, which if not answerable to our requests, in the morning if nothing else but blood would then satisfie us, they would fight with us, and thereby determine our quarrell, which was but a further delay to procure time to carrie away their provisions, neverthelesse we agreed to this their request, assuring them till the next day by noone we would not molest, hurt, nor detaine any of them, and then C before 10 before we fought, our Drum and Trumpets should give them warning: upon which promise of ours, two of *Powhatans* sonnes being very desirous to see their sister who was there present ashore with us, came unto us, at the sight of whom, and her well fare, whom they suspected to be worse intreated, though they had often heard the contrary, they much rejoiced, and promised that they would undoubtedly perswade their father to redeeme her, and to conclude a firme peace forever with us, and upon this resolution the two brothers with us retired aboarde, we having first dispatched two English men, Maister John *Rolfe* and maister *Sparkes* to acquaint their father with the businesse in hand, the next day being kindly intreated, they returned, not at all admitted *Powhatans* presence, but spake with his brother *Apachamo*, his successor, one who hath

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already the commaund of all the people, who likewise promised us his best indeavors to further our just requests, and we because the time of the yeere being then Aprill, called us to our businesse at home to prepare ground, and set corne for our winters provision, upon these termes departed, giving them respite till harvest to resolve what was best for them to doe, with this Proviso, that if finall agrcement were not made betwixt us before that time, we would thither returne againe and destroy and take away all their corne, burne all the houses upon that river, leave not afishing *Weere* standing, nor a *Canoa* in any creeke therabout, and destroy and kill as many of them as we could.

Long before this time a gentleman of approved behaviour and honest cariage, maister John *Rolfe* had bin in love with *Pocahuntas* and she with him, which thing at the instant that we were in parlee with them, my selfe made knowne to Sir Thomas *Dale* by a letter from him, whereby he intreated his advise and furtherance therance 11 in his loue, if so it seemed fit to him for the good of the Plantation, and *Pocahuntas* her selfe, acquainted her brethren therewith; which resolution Sir Thomas *Dale* wel approuing, was the onely cause: hee was so milde amongst them, who otherwise would not haue departed their riuer without other conditions.

The bruite of this pretended marriage came soone to *Powhatans* knowledge, a thing acceptable to him, as appeared by his sudden consent thereunto, who some ten daies after sent an olde vncke of hers, named *Opachisco*, to giue her as his deputy, in the Church, and two of his sonnes to see the mariage solemnized, which was accordingly done about the fift of Aprill, and euer since we haue had friendly commerce and trade, not onely with *Powhatan* himselfe, but also with his subiects round about vs; so as now I see no reason why the Collonie should not thriue a pace.

Besides this loue by this meanes with *Powhatan* concluded, it will be worth my paines to run ouer our friendship with our next neighbours, the *Chicohominies* lately confirmed, a lustie and daring people, who haue long time liued free from *Powhatans* subiection, hauing lawes and gouernors within themselues: these people hearing of our concluded peace with

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*Powhatan*, as the noise thereof was soone bruted abroade, sent two of their men vnto vs, and two fat Bucks for present to our king (for so Sir Thomas *Dale* is generally reputed and termed amongst them) and offered themselues and seruice vnto him, alleading that albeit in former times they had bin our enemies, and we theirs, yet they would now if we pleased become not onely our trustie friends, but euen King IAMES his subiects and tributaries, and relinquish their old name of *Chicohominies*, and take vpon them, as they call vs the name of *Tossantessas*, and because they haue C 2 no 12 no principall commander or *Weroance*, they would intreate Sir Thomas *Dale* as King IAMES his deputie to be their supreame head, King and gouernor, and in all iust causes and quarrels to defend them, as they would be ready at all times to aide him, onely their desire was to inioy their owne lawes and liberties, and because himselfe, by reason of his many other employments, beside the charge he hath of his owne people, may not be alwaies present amongst them, to be gouerned as formerly by eight of the elders and principall men amongst them, as his substitutes and councellers, and euen this was the summe and effect of their embassie. Sir Thomas *Dale* appointed a day to send some men into their riuer, to propose certaine conditions vnto them, whereunto if they assented he would gladly accept of their proffered friendship, and be himselfe their *Weroance*: and with this answeere offering them copper for their venison, which they refused to take, dismissed them.

When the appointed day came, Sir Thomas *Dale* himselfe and Captaine *Argall* with 50 men in a barge and frigot, well appointed, least any trecherie might be intended, set forward to *Chicohominie*, an arme of our riuer some seauen miles from Iames Town, where we found the people according to promise expecting our comming, assembled and met together, who after their best and most friendly manner, bad vs welcome, and because our businesse at home would permit vs but small time of stay with them, they presently sent for their principal men, some of whom were then absent, which hastned vnto vs, & the next morning very early assembled, and sat in counsell about this businesse, Captaine *Argall* (supplying Sir Thomas *Dales* place amongst them, who though there present for some respects, concealed himselfe, and kept aboarde his barge) after

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long discourse of their former proceedings, ceedings 13 Captaine *Argall* tould them, that now since they had intreated peace and promised their loue and friendship, hee was sent vnto them from the great *Weroance* to conclude the same, all former iniuries on both sides, set apart and forgotten, which he would doe vpon these conditions.

First that they should take vpon them, as they promised, the name of *Tassantasses* or English men, and be King IAMES his subiects, and be foreuer honest, faithfull and trustie vnto his deputie in their countrie.

Secondly, that they should neuer kill any of our men or cattell, but if either our men or cattle should offend them or runne to them, they should bring them home again, and should receiue satisfaction for the trespasse done them.

Thirdly, they should at all times be ready and willing to furnish vs with three or foure hundred bowmen to aide vs *against the Spaniards*, whose name is odious amongst them, for *Powhatans* father was driuen by them from the *west-Indies* into those parts, or against any other *Indians* which should, contrary to the established peace offer vs any iniurie.

Fourthly, they shall not vpon any occasion whatsoever breake downe any of our pales, or come into any of our Townes or forts by any other waies, issues or ports then ordinary, but first call, and say the *Tossantessas* are there, and so comming they shall at all times be let in, and kindly entertained.

Fifthly, so many fighting men as they haue which may be at the least fiue hundred should yeerely bring into our store house, at the beginning of their haruest two bushels of corne a man, as tribute of their obedience to his Maiestie, and to his deputy there, for which they should receiue so many Iron *Tomahawkes* or small hatchets. C 3 Lastly,

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Lastly, the eight chiefe men which gouerne as substitutes and Councillors vnder Sir *Thomas Dale*, shall at all times see thee Articles and conditions duly performed for which



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they shall receiue a red coat, or liuery from our King yeerely, and each of them the picture of his Maiesty, ingrauen in Copper, with a chaine of Copper to hang it about his necke, wherby they shall be knowne to be King IAMES his noble Men: so as if these conditions, or any of them be broken, the offenders themselues shall not only be punished, but also those Commaundets, because they stand ingaged for them.

After these Articles were thus proposed, the whole assembly assenting thereunto, answered with a great shout, and noise, that they would readily and willingly performe them all: and immediately began the chiefe of the eight to make an oration to the rest, bending his speech first to the old men, then to the yong men, and in conclusion to the women and children, giuing them thereby to vnderstand the summe of the proposed conditions: and how strictly they were to obserue them: in consideration whereof, he further declared what wee haue promised to doe for them, not onely ro defend and keepe them from the fury & danger of *Powhatan*, which thing they most feared, but euen from all other enemies, domesticke, or forraigne, and that we would yeerely by trade furnish them with *Copper, Beades, Hatchets*, and many other necessaries, yea, which liked them best, that we would permit them to enioy their owne liberties, freedoms, and lawes, and to be gouerned as formerly, by eight of their chiefest men.

It shall not be vnnesessarie to insert the occasion (as we imagine) of this their much desired, vnexpected friendship, which was questionlesse some sodaine feare of *Powhatans* displeasure, being vnited with vs, now 15 now able to reuenge their disobedience done vnto him: for you must imagine, these people presuming upon their owne strength and number (in no one place in those parts, which we know, so many togeather) to haue a long time neglected *Powhatan*, and refused, (which the place hath been formerly accutomed, and as his right may challenge the homage and duty of subiects, which they ought to haue performed: to which obedience, fearing our power might compell them, they chose rather to subiect themselues to vs, then being enemies to both, to expose & lay themselues open to *Powhatans* tyranny, & oppression: for this they did chiefly insist vpon, that he was an ill *Weroaules*, full of cruelty, and ininstice, couetous

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of those things they had, and implacable if they denyed him whatsoeuer he demanded, and for these reasons, desired to be made one people with vs, to curbe the pride and ambition of *Powhatan*, from whom to defend them (they tould vs it would be no breach of peace on our parts, since now they were no longer *Chicohomimes*, or *Naturalls*, of that place, but *Tossantessars*, and King IAMES his subiects, whom we are bound to defend.

So soone as there was an end of speaking, and the peace firmly concluded, and assented vnto, Captaine *Argall* by the guift of eight great peeces of *Copper*, and eight great *Tomahawkes*, bound the eight great men, or Councillors to the exact performance, and keeping of the same, according to the conditions proclaimed, which they very gladly and thankfully accepted, and returned him, as testimonies of their loues, *Venison*, *Turkies*, *Freshfish*, *baskets*, *Mats*, and such like things as they were then furnished with, and so the Councell brooke vp, and then euery man brought to fell to our men *Skinnes*, *boules*, *mats*, *baskets*, *tobacco*, &c. and became as familiar amongst vs, 16 vs, as if they had been English men iudeede.

Thus haue I briefly as the matter would permit, discoursed our established friendship with the *Naturalls*, and the occasions thereof, which I hope will continue so long betweene vs, till they shall haue the vnderstanding to acknowledge how much they are bound to God for fending vs amongst them (then which) what worke would be more acceptable to God, more honourable to our King and counrry?

The greatest, and many enemies and disturbers of our proceedings, and that which hath hitherto deterd our people to addresse themselues into those parts haue been onely two; enmity with the *Naturalls*, and the bruit of famine: one of these two (and that indeede, which was some cause of the other) I haue already remoued, and shall as easily take away the other: howbeit it were too great folly (I might say impudency in me) to auer that there hath raigned no such infection in the Colony, occasioned, meerly by misgouernment, idlenesse, and faction, and chiefly by the absence of the euer worthy Commaunders, Sir *Thomas Gates*, and Sir *George Summers* by the prouidence of God, miraculously wract

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and faued vpon the hopefull *Sumer* Islands, since my selfe cannot but witnesse) of which I had some tast) in what a miserable condition, we found the Colony at our ariuall there, from the *Bermudas*, not liuing aboue threescore persons therein, and those scarce able to goe alone, of welnigh six hundred, not full ten moneths before: yet now I dare and will boldly affirme to the greatest aduersary of the Plantation, that shall auer the contrary, that there is that plenty of foode, which euery man by his owne industry may easily, & doth procure that the poorest there, & most in want, hath not bin so much pinched with hnngrer this 4 yeers that if he would take any pains, he knew not 17 not wher to fetch a good meales meate: and true it is, that euery day by the prouidence, and blessing of God, and their owne industry, they haue more plenty then other, the reason hereof is at hand, for formerly, when our people were fedde out of the common store and laboured iointly in the manuring of the ground, and planting corne, glad was that man that could slippe from his labour, nay the most honest of them in a generall businesse, would not take so much faithfull and true paines in a weekc, as now he will doe in a day, neither cared they for the increase, presuming that howsoeuer their harvest prospered, the generall store must maintain them, by which meanes we reaped not so much corne from the labours of 30 men, as three men haue done for themselues: to preuent which mischiefe heerafter Sir *Thomas Dale* hath taken a new course, throughout the whole Colony, by which meanes, the generall store (apparrell onely excepted) shall not be charged with any thing: and this it is, he hath allotted to euery man in the Colony, three English Acres of cleere Corne ground, which euery man is to mature and tend, being in the nature of Farmers, (the *Bermuda* vndertakers onely excepted) and they are not called vnto any seruice or labor belonging to the Colony, more then one moneth in the yeere, which shall neither be in seede time, or in Haruest, for which, doeing no other duty to the Colony, they are yearly to pay into the store two barrells and a halfe of Corne: there to be reserued to keep new men, which shall be sent ouer, the first yeere after their arriuall: and euen by this meanes I dare say, our store will be bountifully furnished, to maintain three or route hundred men, whensoever they shall be sent thither to vs, that mony which hitherto hath bin disbursed, to prouide a twelue moneths victualls, if there were but now D halfe 18 halfe so much

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bestowed in clothes, and bedding, will be such comfort to the men, as euen thereby the liues of many shall not onely be preserued, but also themselues kept in strength and heart, able to performe such businesses, as shall be imposed vpon them: and thus shall also the former charge be well saued, and yet more businesse effected, the action renowned, and more commodity returned to the Merchant, and yet faint for want of encouragement.

Concerning the vndertaking of the *Bermuda* Citty, a businesse of greatest hope, euer begunne in our Territories there, their Pattent, which I purpose in this Treatise to insert, doth apparantly demonstrate, vpon what termes and conditions they voluntarily haue vndertaken that imployment, how forward that businesse is, in his due place shall bee expressed, onely giue me leaue with as much breuity as I may, least any man should diuert his minde, and be fearefull to aduenture his person thither, for feare of famine and penury, to amplifie a little the plenty there, for if it be true, as most eertaine it is, that those whom I haue described vnder the title of Farmers, can pay into our Store, two barreles and a halfe of Corne yeerely, and others who labour eleauen moneths in the generall businesse of the Colony, and but one to provide themselues victualls, why should any man (if he be industrious) mistrust staruing? if otherwise, for my part, and I thinke all that are ingaged in the Action, and vnderstand the businesse, accord with me heerein, and would not wish his company there, nay they shall much wrong themselues, and the Action, if they doe not withstand such, and deny them passage: for euen they and none else haue been the occasions of the manifold imputations, & disgraces, which *Virginia* hath innocently vndergon, through their defaults: I would therefore by these 19 relations not onely encourage honest and industrious: but also deterre all lasie, impotent, and ill liuers from addressing themseues thither, as being a Country too worthy for them, and altogether disconsonant to their natures, which must either brooke labour or hazard, and vndergoe much displeasure, punishment, and penury, if they escape a thing which few idlers haue don, the scurvy disease, with which few, or none once infected, haue recovered.

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To proceed therefore in my incouragement to painefull people, such as either through crosses in this world, or ract rents, or else great charge of children and family liue heer, and that not without much care and sweat, into extreame pouerty: for those this Countrey hath present remedy: Euerie such person, so well disposed to aduentnre thither, shal soon find the difference between their own, and that Country. The affaires in the Colony, being so well ordered, and the hardest taskes already ouerpast, that whosoeuer (now, or heerafter) shall happily arriue there, shall findc a hansome howse of some foure roomes or more, if he haue a family, to repose himselfe in rent freee, and twelue English Acres of ground, adioyning thereunto, very strongly impailed, which ground is onely allotted vnto him for *Roots*, *Gardaine hearbs*, and *Corne*: neither shall hee need to prouide himselfe, as were wont the first planters, of a yeers prouision of victualls, for that the store there will bee able to affoord him, & vpon these conditions he shall be entertained; He shall haue for himselfe & family, a competent 12 months provision deliuered vnto him, in which time it must bee his care to prouide for himselfe and family euer after, as those already there, to this end he shall be furnished with necessary tooles of all forts, and for his better subsistance he shall haue Poultry, and swine, and if D 2 he 20 he deserue it, a Goate or two, perhaps a Cow giuen him, which once compast, how happily he may liue, as doe many there, who I am sure will neuer returne, I submit to their own future well experienced iudgements.

Now, least any man should yet rest discouraged because as yet no mention is made of any other prouision of victualls, saue onely of bread-corne, whih graunt, it may with labour be competently procured, will affoord but a bare, and miserable liuing, I thinke there is no man so ignorant to conceiue, that auch a main continent as is *Virginia*, boundlesse, for ought we haue discouered, and so goodly Riuers, no where else to be parralled, should be more barraine of Cattell, Fish, and Foule, then other Lands, assuredly they are not: for true it is, that the Land is stored with plenty and variety of wild beastes, Lions, Bears, Deere of all forts, (onely differing from ours in their increase, hauing vsuall, three or foure Fawnes at a time, none that I haue seen or heard off vnder two: the reason whereof som

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of our people ascribe to the vertue of some grasse or hearb which they eate, because our Goats often times bring forth three, and most of them two: for my part I rather impute their fecundity to the prouidence of God, who for euery mouth prouideh meate, and if this increase were not, the Naturalls would assuredly starue: for of the Deere (they kill as doe wee Beefes in *England*) all the yeer long, neither sparing yong nor olde, no not the Does readie to fawne, nor the yong fawnes, if but two daies ould) *Beauers, Otters, Foxes, Racounes*, almost as big as a Fox, as good meat as a lamb, *hares, wild Cats, muske rats, Squirills* flying, and other of three or foure forts, *Apossumes*, of the bignesse and likenesse of a Pigge, of a moneth ould, a beast of as strange as incredible nature, she hath commonly seauen uen 21 yong ones, sometimes more and sometimes lesse which at her pleasure till they be a moneth olde or more she taketh vp into her belly, and putteth forth a gaine without hurt to her selfe or them.

Of each of these beasts, the Lion excepted, my selfe haue many times eaten, and can testifie that they are not onely tastefull, but also wholesome and nourishing foode.

There are foule of diuers forts, *Eagles, wilde Turkeis* much bigger then our English, *Cranes, Herons* white and russet, *Hawkes, wilde Pigeons* (in winter beyond number or imagination, my selfe haue seene three or foure houres together flockes in the aire, so thicke that euen they haue shaddowed the skie from vs) *Turckie Bussards, Partridge, Snipes, Owles, Swans, Geese, Brants, Ducke and Mallard, Droeis, Shel Drakes, Cormorants, Teale, Widgeon, Curlewes, Puits*, besides other small birds, as Blacke-birde, hedge sparrowes, Oxeies, wood peckers, and in winter about Christmas many flockes of *Parakertoths*.

For fish the Riuers are plentifully stored, with *Sturgion, Porpasse, Base, Rockfish, Carpe, Shad, Herring, Ele, Catfish, Perch, Flat-fish, Troute, Sheepes-head, Drummers, Iarfish, Creuises, Crabbes, Oisters* and diverse other kindes, of all which my selfe haue feene great quantity taken, especially the last summer at *Smiths Island*, at one hale, a frigots lading of Sturgion, Base and other great fish in Captaine *Argals* Saue: and euen at that

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very place which is not aboue fifteene miles from *Pointeomfort*, if we had beene furnished with salt, to haue faued it, wee might haue taken as much fish as would haue serued vs that whole yeere.

Nor are these prouicion of bread, flesn and fish, al we haue for sustentation of mans life, behold more change and variety of foode, which our soile and climate affordeth, *Carrats*, *Parsneps*, *Turneps*, *Raddish*, *D 3 Pumpi- 22 Pumpions* (of the west Indie kinde in great abundance, of one feede I haue seen an hundreth, much better then ours and lasting all the yeere) *Cabbadge*, *Parsley*, all manner of pothearbs and other hearbes, *Margerum*, *Time*, *winter-Sauory*, *Lettice Purslaine*, &c, and besides the naturall graine of that Country, as wheate pease and beanes, it did me much good to view our English wheate how forward it was, full eard, of one graine fortie eares or more, a span long, and onely wanting ripening in *mid lune*, our English pease then ripe, and beanes very forward, and English barly very hopefull, such as mine eies neuer beheld better in England: And if that soile bring forth these things (as can those which haue bin there with me affirme and witnesse) as plentifull and vnchangeable for taste and quantity as England or any other country, why shold any man that hath his limbes, in a peaceable state as is that, so much as dreame of staruing?

To goe yet a little further, I know no one Country yeelding without art or industry so maniefruites sure I am England doth not: wilde grapes in abundance al the woods ouer, their iuice sweete and pleasant in taste, some of them wee haue replanted in a vineyard adioyning to *Henrico*, the quantity of three or foure Akers which were this yeere very plentifully laden, to what perfection they will come, the next returne will aduertise: *Cherries* little inferior to ours, which if replanted may prooue as much better as now they are worse *Pissmien plums* in bygnes and fashion like a *Medlar* of a slipticke quality, other forts of plummies like to our wheat plums, and in goodnes answerable: great fields and woods abounding with *Strawberies* much fairer and more sweete then ours, *Mulberries* of great bignesse, and about the *Bermuda* Cittie and *Hundirds* thereunto belonging great store thereof, *Maricocks* of the fashion of a Lemmon whose blossome 23 blossome may admit



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comparison with our most delightsome and bewtifull flowers, and the fruite exceeding pleasant and tastfull: *Chesnut-trees* towards the fals as many as oakes, and as fertile, many goodly groues of *Chincomen trees* with a huske like vnto a Chesnut, rawe or boyled, luscious and harty meate: Walnuts of three or foure forts, whereof there might be yeerely made great quantity of oyles, as vsefull and good as that of Oliues: some filberds I haue seene, Crabbes great store, lesse, but not so sower as ours, which grafted with the *Siens* of English aple trees, without question would beare very good fruite, and we doubt not but to haue the *Siens* enough the next yeere, there being in Sir Thomas *Gates* his garden at lames town, many forward apple & peare trees come vp, of the kernels set the yeere before.

If all this be not sufficient, loe further incouragement, the collony is already furnished with two hundred neate cattell, as many goates, infinite hogges in heards all ouer the woods, besides those to eurie towne belonging in generall, and euery private man, some Mares, Horses & Colts, Poultry great store, besides tame Turkeis, Peacockes and Pigeons plentifully increasing and thriuing there, in no Countrie better.

Of our yong Steeres the next winter we doubt not to haue three or foure Ploughes going, which once compast, we shall in short time be able to repay England the corne they haue lent vs.

If I knew yet any further impediments which might seeme to giue discouragement to aduenture thither, I should as easily remoue them.

Obiect that pleaseth the want of cloathes, so long as there are wilde beasts there, and the beasts haue skinnnes on their backes (if the necessity were such) why should not we as doe the naturals, cloath our selues 24 selues therewith, it is no worse then our fore-fathers haue worne before vs, and such as will saue vs from the colde in winter, and heate in summer: but admit there were no skinnnes or being there, our people disdaine to weare them. If there be any man that hath beene so ill an husband here that he cannot

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furnish himselfe with a yeeres prouision of apparrell; if I might counsell he should not be suffered to goe thither, for that country is not for him, as for others who can prouide apparrell for the first yeere, I hold him a worse husband then the former, that shall at any time after be worse cloathed then he went ouer: the valuable commoditie of Tobacco of such esteeme in England (if there were nothing else) which euery man may plant, and with the least part of his labour, tend and care will returne him both cloathes and other necessaries. For the goodnesse whereof, answerable to *west-Indie Trinidad* or *Cracus* (admit there hath no such bin returned) let no man doubt. Into the discourse wherof, since I am obuiously entred, I may not forget the gentleman, worthie of much commendations, which first tooke the pains to to make triall thereof, his name M r Iohn *Rolfe*, *Anno Domini* 1612, partly for the loue he hath a long time borne vnto it, and partly to raise commodity to the aduenturers, in whose behalfe I witnesse and vouchsafe to holde my testimony in beleefe, that during the time of his aboade there, which draweth neere vpon sixe yeeres, no man hath laboured to his power, by good example there and worthy incouragement into England by his letters, then he hath done, witnes his mariage with *Powhatans* daughter, one of rude education,, manners barbarous and cursed generation, meerely for the good and honour of the Plantation: And least any man should concieue that some sinister respects allured him hereunto, I haue made bold contrary trary 25 to his knowledge in the end of my treatise to insert the true coppie of his letter, written to Sir Thomas *Dale* to acquaint him with his proceedings, and purpose therein, the rather to giue testimony to the misconstruing and ill censuring multitude of his integritie, in the vndertaking a matter of so great a consequent, who in my hearing haue not spared to speak their pleasures; his owne letter hits them home, and the better fort, who know to censure iudiciously cannot but highly commend and approue so worthy an vndertaking.

Thus farre I haue applied my selfe to incourage personall Aduenturers: I would gladly now by worthy motiues, allure the heaueie vndertakers to persist with alacritie and cheerefulnesse, both for their owne reputations, the honour of God, and their King and Country. The worthier sort, J meane those Nobles and others of that honourable counsell

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interested therein, neede no spurre, their owne innate vertues driues them a pace. The Merchant onely wants some feeling and present returne of those commodities which he is perswaded the country affordeth: to them therefore I will addresse my speech, and if I may perswade them to be constant in their proceedings, some small time longer, the benefit will be the greater and the more welcome when it commeth.

It is not for nothing Sir Thomas *Dale*, so noblie without respect to his liuing, to his Lady here in England, past the prefixed time of his resolved returne, yet remaineth there; I am sure if he pleased he might returne with as much honour as any man from thence, I say not more.

I shall little neede, and indeede it were but wast and Idle for me to repeate and mention the commodities, which with onely labour may bee there procured: many Treatises hath them at full. Samples E ples 26 haue beene sent home, and no man disputeth the goodnes, or the quantitie there to be had: take therefore double courage to your selues, and let these two yeeres neglect be restored by a cheerefull and new onset, and for your encouragement reade yet a little further, and view the face of the Colony, euen superficially portraide: see what effects these three yeeres haue wrought.

In *May* 1611 Sir Thomas *Dale*, with a prosperous passage, not full eight weekes arriued there, with him about three hundred people, such as for the present speede, and dispatch could then be prouided, of worse condition then those formerly there, who I sorrow to speake it, were not so prouident, though once before bitten with hunger and pennury, as to put corne into the ground for their winters bread, but trusted to the store, then furnished but with eight months prouisi?. His first care therefore was to imploy al hands about setting of Corne at the two Forts, seated vpon *Kecoughtan*, *Henry* and *Charles*, whereby the season then not fully past, thogh about the end of May, we had there an indifferent Crop of good corn.

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This businesse taken order for, and the care and trust of it committed to his vnder officers, to *James Towne* he hastened, where the most company were, and their daily and vsuall workes, bowling in the streetes, these he employed about necessary workes, as felling of Timber, repairing their houses ready to fall vpon their heads, and prouiding pales, posts and railes to impaile his purposed new Towne, which by reason of his ignorance in those parts, but newly arriued there, he had not resolved where to seate. For his better knowledge therefore of those parts, himselfe with an hundreth men, spent some time in discouery, first *Nansamund Riuer*, which in dispight of the Indians, then our enemies, he discouered to the head 27 head, after that, our owne Riuer, to the fals, wherevpon a high land inuironed with the mayn Riuer, som sixteene or twentie miles, from the head of the Fals, neere to an Indian Towne called *Arsahattocke*, he resolved to plant his new Towne, and so did, whereof in his due place I shall make a briefe relation.

It was no meane trouble to him, to reduce his people, so timely to good order, being of so il a condition as may well witnesse his seuer and strict imprinted booke of Articles, then needefull with all seuerity and extremity to be executed, now much mitigated, for more deferued death in those daies, then do now the least punishment, so as if the law should not haue restrained by execution, I see not how the vtter subuersion and ruine of the Colony should haue bin preuented, witnesse Webbes and Prises designe the first yeere, since that Abbots and others more daungerous then the former, and euen this summer, Coles and Kitchens Plot, with three more, bending their course towards the Southward, to a *Spanish Plantation*, reported to be there, who had trauelled (it being now a time of peace) some fiue daies iourney to *Ocanahoen*, there cut off by certaine Indians, hired by vs to hunt them home to receiue their deserts. So as Sir Thomas *Dale* hath not bin tyrannous, nor seuer at all; Indeede the offences haue bin capitall, and the offenders dangerous, incurable members, for no vse so fit as to make examples to others, but the manner of their death may some object, hath bin cruell, vnusuall and barbarous, which in deede they haue not bin, witnesse France, and other Countries for lesse offences: what if they haue bin more seuer then vsuall in England, there was iust cause for it, we were rather

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to haue regard to those whom we would haue terrified, and made fearefull to commit the like offences, then to the offenders iustly condemned, It being true that E 2 amongst 28 amongst those people (who for the most part are sencible onely of the bodies torment) the feare of a cruell, painefull and vnusuall death, more restrains them then death it selfe.

Thus much obuiously, I proceede in his indeuours vntill Sir Thomas *Gates* his happie arriuall, which was onely in preparing timber, pales, posts and railes for the present impaling this new Towne to secure himselfe and men from the mallice and trechery of the Indians, in the midst and hart of whom, he was resolved to set downe, but before he could make himselfe ready for that businesse, Sir Thomas *Gates* though his passage more long than vsuall, to second him herein, happily arriued about the second of August, with sixe good Shippes, men, prouisions and cattle, whom as yet not fully discouered, we supposed to be a Spanish fleete, thus induced the rather to beleeeue, because in company with him were three *Caruals*, vessels which neuer before had bin sent thither, and now onely for the transportation of the Cattle. It did mee much good, and gaue great courage to the whole company to see the resolution of Sir Thomas *Dale*, now wholly busied (our land fortifications to weake to withstand a forraigne Enemy) in lading our prouisions aboard the two good Shippes, the *Starre* and *Prosperous*, and our own *Deliuurance*, then riding before *Iames* town, aboarde which Shippes, he had resolved to encounter the supposed Enemy, animating his people, not onely with the hope of victory if they readily obeied his direction, but also assuring them that if by these meanes God had ordained to set a period to their liues, they could neuer be sacrificed in a more acceptable seruice, himselfe promising, rather to fire the *Spanish* Shippes with his owne, then either basely to yeelde, or to be taken: and in nothing he seemed so much discontent as that we could not possibly lade aboarde boarde 29 all our prouisions before (the winde being then very faire) they might haue bin with vs, whilst therefore the rest were labouring their vtmost to lade aboarde our prouisions, hee caused a small shallop to be manned with thirty readie and good shot to discouer directly what Shippes they might be, and withall speede to returne him certaine word, which within three houres they did, assuring him that is was an English

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fleete, Sir Thomas *Gates* Generall thereof: which newes how welcome it was vnto him, principally because now he doubted not the happie progression of the affaires in hand, let any man (equally with him affected to the good and welfare of the action) iudge and determine.

The worthies being met, after salutation and welcome giuen, and receiued, Sir Thomas *Dale* acquainted Sir Thomas *Gates* both with such businesses as he had affected since his arriuall, and also of his resolution to builde a new Towne, at the *Fales*, which designe and purpose of his, Sir Thomas *Gates* then principall Gouvernour in *Virginia*, well approuing, furnished him with three hundred and fiftie men, such as himselfe made choise of, and the beginning of *September* 1611 he set from *Iames* town, and in a day & a halfe, landed at a place where he purposed to seate & builde, where he had not bin ten daies before he had very strongly impaled seuen English Acres of ground for a towne, which in honour of the noble Prince *Henrie* (of euer happie and blessed memory, whose royall heart was euer strongly affected to that action) he called by the name of *Henrico*. No sooner was he thus fenced, and in a manner secured from the Indians, but his next worke (without respect to his owne health or particular welfare) was building at each corner of the towne, very strong and high commanders or watchtowers, a faire and handsome Church, and storehouses, E 3 ses 30 which finished he began to thinke vpon conuenient houses, and lodgings for himselfe and men, which with as much speede as was possible, were more strongly and more handsome then any formerly in *Virginia*, contriued and finished, and euen in foure moneths space, he had made *Henrico* much better and of more worth then all the worke euer since the Colonie began, therein done.

I should be to tedious if I should giue vp the accompt of euery daies labour, which therefore I purposly omit, and will onely describe the towne, in the very state and perfection wich I left it, and first for the situation, it standes vpon a neck of very high land, 3 parts thereof inuironed with the main Riuer, and cut ouer betweene the two Riuers, with a strong pale, which maketh the neck of land an island. There is in this town 3 streets of well framed howses, a hansom Church, and the foundation of a more stately one laid, of

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Brick, in length, an hundred foote, and fifty foot wide, beside Store houses, watch houses, and such like: there are also, as ornaments belonging to this Town, vpon the verge of this Riuer, fiue faire Block houses, or commaunders, wherein liue the honester sort of people, as in Farmes in *England*, and there keepe continuall centinell for the townes security, and about two miles from the towne into the Main, a Pale of two miles in length, cut ouer from riuer to riuer, garded likewise with seuerall Commanders, with a great quantity of corne ground impaled, sufficient if there were no more in the Colony secured, to maintain with but easiy manuring, and husbandry, more men, then I suppose, will be addressed thither, (the more is the pitty) these 3 yeeres.

For the further enlargement yet of this Town, on the other side of the Riuer, by impaling likewise: for we make no other fence, is secured to our vse, especially ally 31 for our hogges to feede in, about twelue English miles of ground, by name, *Hope in faith*, *Coxen-Dale*, secured by fiue Forts, called, *Charity Fort*, *Mount malado*, a *retreat*, or *guest house* for sick people, a high seat, and wholesome aire, *Elizabeth Fort*, and *Fort patience*: and heere hath M r. *Whitacres* chosen his Parsonage, or Church land, som hundred Acres impaled, and a faire framed parsonage house built thereupon, called *Rocke Hall* of this Towne, and all the Forts thereunto belonging, hath Captaine *Iames Davis*, the principall Commaunde, and Gouvernment.

I proceed to our next and most hopefull habitation, whether we respect commodity, or security, (which we principally aime at) against forraigne designs, and inuasions, I meane the *Bermuda* Citty, begun about Christmas last, which because it is the neerest adioyning to *Henrico*, though the last vndertaken, I hould it pertinent to handle in the next place. This Towne, or plantation is seated byland, some 5 miles from *Henrico*, by water fourteene, being the yeer before the habitation of the *Appamatucks*, to reuenge the trecherous iniurie of those people, done vnto vs, taken from them besides all their Corne, the former before without the losse of any, saue onely some few of those Indians, pretending our hurt) at what time Sir *Thomas Dale*, being himself vpon that seruice, and duly considering how commodious a habitation and seat it might be for vs, tooke resolution to possesse and



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plant it, and at that very instant, gaue it the name of the new *Bermudas*, whereunto he hath laid out, and annexed to be belonging to the freedome, and corporation for euer, many miles of Champion, and woodland, in seuerall Hundreds, as the vpper and nether Hundreds, *Rochdale* hundred, *Wests* *Sherly* hundred, and *Digges* his hundred In the nether 32 nether hundred he first began to plant, and inhabite for that there lyeth the most conuenient quantity of Corne ground, and with a Pale cut ouer from Riuer to Riuer, about two miles long, wee haue securd some eight miles circuit of ground, the most part champion, and exceeding good Corne ground, vppon which pale, and round about, vpon the verge of the Riuer in this Hundred, halfe a mile distant from each other, are very faire houses, already builded, besides diuers other particular mens houses, not so few as fifty, according to the conditions of the pattent graunted them, which who so pleaseth to peruse, shall in the end of my discourse finde it inserted. In this Plantation next to Sir *Thomas Dale* is principal, in the Commaund, Captaine *Georg Yardley*, Sir *Thomas Gates* his lieftenaunt, who se endeauours haue euer deserued worthy commendations in that imployment. *Rochdale* Hundred by a crosse pale, well nigh foure miles long, is also already impaled, with bordering houses all along the pale, in which Hundred our hogges, and other cattell haue twenty miles circuit to graze in securely. The vndertaking of the chiefe Citty deferred till their Haruest be in, which once reaped, all hands shall be imployed thereon, which Sir *Thomas Dale* purposeth, and he may with some labour effect his designs, to make an impregnable retreat, against any forraign inuasion, how powrefull so euer.

About fifty miles from this seat, on the other side of the Riuers, is *James* towne situate, vpon a goodly and fertile Island: which although formerly scandoled with vnhealthfull aire, we haue since approued as healthfull as any other place in the country: and this I can say by mine own experience, that that corn and gardaine ground (which with much labour beeing when we first seated vpon it, a thick wood) wee haue 33 have cleered, and impaled, is as fertile as any other we haue had experience and triall off. The Towne it selfe by the care and prouidence of Sir *Thomas Gates*, who for the most part had his chieftest residence there, is reduced into a handsome forme, and hath in it two faire rowes

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of howses, all of framed Timber, two stories, and an vpper Garret, or Corne lost high, besides three large, and substantiall Storehowses, ioyned together in length some hundred and twenty foot, and in breadth forty, and this town hath been lately newly, and strongly impaled, and a faire platforme for Ornance in the west Bulworke raised: there are also without this towne in the Island, some very pleasant, and beutifull howses, two Blockhouses, to obserue and watch least the Indians at any time should swim ouer the back riuer, and come into the Island, and certain other farme howses. The commaund and gouernment of this town, hath master *Iohn Scarpe*, Lifenant to Captain *Francis West*, Brother to the right Honourable, the Lord *Lawarre*.

From *Iames* towne downewards, some forty and odde miles at the mouth of the riuer, neer *Point Comfort*, vpon *Kecoughtan*, are two pleasant and commodious Forts, *Henrie* and *Charles*, goodly seats, and much corne ground about them, abounding with the commodities of *fish*, *fowle*, *Deere*, and fruits, whereby the men liue there, with halfe that maintenaunce out of the Store, which in other places is allowed: certainly this habitation would bee no whit inferiour to the best we haue there, saue, as yet, with the poore meanes we haue; we cannot secure it, if a forraigne enemy, as we haue iust caus to expect daily should attempt it. And of these Forts, Captain *Georg Web* was lately establishd the principall Commander. F It

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It hath been our greatest care, and labour hitherto, and yet but these three yeers. the former foure meereley mispent, to compasse these businesses, which being thus settled, and brought to such perfection, as I haue described, now doth the time approch, that commodity may be expected, and if meanes bee sent ouer, will assuredly be returned. What honest spirit, hauing hitherto laboured herein, would at the vpshot (as I may so term it) be discouraged or desist? I hope none, rather more will be animated, (if need require) to put too their helping hands and purses.

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And euen thus I haue shaddowed I hope, without the guilt of tedious, or prolix discourses (as I haue been able) the true condition (though many circumstances omitted) of *Virginia*, what may the substance be, when the externall shew is so forward, so glorious.

I haue purposely omitted the relation of the Contry commodities, which euery former treatise hath abundantly, the hope of the better mines, the more base, as Iron, Allom, and such like, Perfectly discouered, and made triall off, and surely of these things I cannot make so ample relation, as others, who in the discouery of those affaires, haue bin, then my selfe more often conuersant, onely of the hopefull, and marchantable commodities of tobacco, silke grasse, and silke wormes: I dare thus much affirme, and first of Tobacco, whose goodnesse mine own experience and triall induces me to be such, that no country vnder the Sunne, may, or doth affoord more pleasant, sweet, and strong Tobacco, then I haue tasted there, euen of mine owne planting, which, howsoeuer being then the first yeer of our triall thereof, wee had not the knowledge to cure, and make up, yet are ther some now resident there, out of the last yeers well obserued experience, which both know, and I doubt not 35 not, will make, and returne such Tobacco this yeere, that euen England shall acknowledge the goodnesse thereof.

Now I proceed to the silke grasse which groweth like vnto our flax, I meane not, of that kinde formerly sent ouer, I have seen, euen of the naturall, and wilde plants, which Captaine *Martin*, who much delighteth in those businesses, hath made, exceeding fine, and exceeding strong silke, and himselfe hath replanted many of the wilde plants this yeere, the silke whereof he purposeth to returne for triall.

The silke wormes sent thither from *England*, in feeds the last winter, came foorth many of them the beginning of *March*, others in *Aprill*, *Maye*, and *Iune*, thousands of them grown to great bignes, and a spinning, and the rest well thriuing of their increase, and commodity well knowne to be reaped by them, we haue all most assurance (since sure I am) no

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Country affordeth more store of *Mulbery* trees, or a kind with whose leafe they more delight, or thriue better.

It may be heere happily expected, that I should give vp the relation of Captaine *Argalls* particular voyages and indeauours, and euen as in a Plat, demonstrate his Norward discoueries, from which businesse I desire to be excused, partly, because himselfe is best able to make his owne relations, and partly, because my home employments would not permit me leisure to accompany him, though my selfe desirous, in any of his voyages, whose indeauours, if I should indeauour to make knowne, and publish, could receiue no honour at all by my commendations, or descriptions: much might they be impaired, through my ignorance, or unskillfullnes to set them foorth: yet cannot I omit to publish to the world, what present reliefe he hath don to the Colony, furnishing F 2 nishing 36 vs by two trading voyages, with three and twenty hundred bushels of Corne, into our store delivered: beside, what he reserued for his mens prouision, what he bestowed vpon well deseruers, and what his men appropriated,

I passe by the benefit of peace in those parts, by reason of his Captiue *Pochahuntas*, concluded established, and will onely name the commoditie by his meanes done vnto vs, in repairing of our weatherbeten boats, and furnishing vs with new, both strong, and vsefull, without whose assistance heerin, vnlesse wee should haue omitted other necessary employments, I see not how we should haue had passage one to another.

His Norward discoueries towards *Sacadehoc*, and beyond to *Port royall*, *Sancta Crux*, and thereabout may not be concealed: In which his aduentures, if he had brought home no commodity to the Colony, (which yet he did very much, both of apparrell, victualls, and many other necessities) the honour which he hath done vnto our Nation, by displanting the French, there beginning to seate & fortifie within our limits, and taking of their Ship and Pinnas, which he brought to *Iames Towne*, would haue been reward enough for his paines, and will euer speake loud his honour, and approued valour.

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I haue heard it credibly reported, euen from the mouth of Captaine *Argall*, that in one small Shippe, and in one voyage, the French haue cleered eight thousand pounds by trade with the Indians, for furs, which benefit wil be as easily by vs procured.

It is true the *Saluadges* there inhabiting (before Captaine *Argalls* arriual) esteemed the French as Demy-Gods, and had them in great estimation: but seeing them vanquished and ouercom by vs, forsook them, yea, which is no meane point of pollicy, desired 37 our friendship, telling Captaine *Argall*, that hee had vndone them for euer, for that the French by yeerely trade with them for Furies, furnished them with many necessaries, whereof they had great want, which trade by this meanes might happily be hindered. But Captaine *Argall* hath agreed with them to reserue there Furies for him, and promised them, once a yeere to come thither, and truck with them: they seemed very well content, assuring him, that though the French should at any time arriue there, and proffer them trade, they would reserue all their Furs for him, and what profit by this meanes onely, may be returned to the *Virginia* adventurers, I submit to Captaine *Argalls* owne oppinion and iudgement.

I purrposely omitted one thing in the Trea tise of our concluded peace, wherewith I intend to conclud my discourse, which already I haue drawne to a longer period then I purposed, whereby wee haue gathered the better assurance, of their honest inward intentions, and this it is.

It pleased Sir *Thomas Dale* (my selfe being much desirous before my returne for *England*, to visit *Powhatan*, & his Court, because I would be able to speak somewhat thereof by mine own knowledge) to imploy my selfe, and an english boy for my Interpreter on *Thomas Saluage* (who had liued three yeers with *Powhatan*, and speakes the langage naturally, one whom *Powhatan* much affecteth) vpon a message vnto him, which was to deale with him, if by any meanes I might procure a daughter of his, who ( *Pochahuntas* being already in our possession) is generally reported to be his delight, and darling, and surely he esteemeth her as his owne soule) for surer pledge of peace.

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I departed the fifteenth of May early in the morning, ning 38 with the English Boy, and two Indian guides, from the Bermudas, and came to his court or residence (as I iudge some three score miles distant from vs, being seated at the head almost of *Pamaunkie Riuer*, at a towne called *MatchCot* ) the next night after, about twelue of the clocke, the former night lodging in the open woods, feareles and without daunger: when we were come opposite to his Towne, the maine riuer betweene him and vs, least at any time we should march by land vnto him vndiscovered: my Indian guides called for a Canoa (a boate made onely of one tree, after the fashion of a hollow trough) to transport vs, giuing them to know that there was two English sent vpon businesse to *Powhatan* from the English *Weroance*, which once knowne, a Canoa was presently sent, and we ferried ouer, *Powhatan* himselfe attending at the landing place to welcome vs. His first salutation was to the Boy, whom he very wel remembred, after this manner: my childe you are welcome, you have bin a straunger to me these foure yeeres, at what time I gaue you leaue to goe to *Paspahae* (for so was lames towne called before our seating there) to see your friends, and till now you neuer returned: you (said he) are my child, by the donatiue of Captaine *Newport*, in lieu of one of my subjects *Namontacke*, who I purposely sent to King lames his land, to see him and his country, and to returne me the true report thereof, he as yet is not returned, though many ships haue arriued here from thence, since that time, how ye haue delt with him I know not? hauing thus ended his speech to him, he addressed himself to me, and his first salutation, without any words at all, was about my necke, and with his hand he feeled round about it, so as I might haue imagined he would haue cut my throate, but that I knew he durst not, he asked me where the chaine of pearle 39 pearle was, I demaunded what chaine: that, said he, which I sent my Brother Sir *Thomas Dale* for a present, at his first arriuall; which chaine, since the peace concluded, he sent me word, if he sent any Englishman vpon occasion of busines to me, he should weare about his necke, otherwise I had order from him to binde him and send him home againe. It is true Sir *Thomas Dale* had sent him such word (which till then my selfe neuer heard of) and for this purpose had giuen his Page order to deliuer me the said chaine, who forgot it: I was doubtfull at the first how to answeere him, yet presently I replied that I was not ignorant of that message from

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his brother, formerly sent vnto him, whereby he onely intended that if vpon extraordinary and sudden occasion, he should be constrained to send an Englishman vnto him without an Indian guide, then in testimonie that he sent him hee should weare the chaine about his necke: but in case any of his owne people should conduct any English vnto him, as did me, two of his owne men, one of them a Councillor vnto him, who was acquainted with my businesse, their testimony should be sufficient, and the chaine then needelesse to be worne, which answere pleased him well, and fourthwith he brought vs to his house, not full a stones cast from the waterside, whereinto being come, himselfe sat downe on his bedsteade side, bed there was none more then a single mat, on each hand of him was placed a comely and personable young woman, not twenty yeeres old the eldest, which they call his Queenes, the house with in round about bee set with them, the outside guarded with an hundred bowmen, with their quiuers of arrowes at their backes, which at all times, & places attend his person.

The first thing hee offered vs was a pipe of Tobacco, which they call *Pissimore*, whereof himselfe first 40 first dranke, and then gaue it me, and when I had drank what I pleased, I returned his pipe, which with his owne hands he vouchsafed to take from me: then began he to inquire how his Brother Sir *Thomas Dale* fared, after that of his daughters welfare, her mariage, his vnknowne sonne, and how they liked, liued and loued together: I resolved him that his brother was very well, and his daughter so well content that she would not change her life to returne and liue with him, whereat he laughed heartily, and said he was very glad of it. Now proceede (said he) to deliuer the cause of your vnexpected comming; I certified him my message was priuate, to be deliuered to himselfe, without the presence of any, saue one of his Councillers, by name *Pepaschicher*, one of my guides, who was acquainted with my businesse, he instantly commanded all, both men and women out of the house, his two Queenes onely excepted, who vpon no occasion whatsoever, may sequester themselues. Now (said he) speake on, and my selfe by my interpreter thus begun. Sir *Thomas Dale* your Brother, the principal commander of the English men, sends you greeting of loue and peace, on his part inuiolable, and hath in testimonie thereof



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(by me sent you a worthie present, *vid.* two large peeces of copper, fiue strings of white and blew beades, fiue wodden combes, ten fish-hookes and a paire of kniues,all which I deliuered him,one thing after another, that he might haue time to view each particular: He willed me also to certifie you, that when you pleased to send men, he would giue you a great grinding stone: my message and gift hitherto pleased him, I proceeded thus. The bruite of the exquesite perfection of your yongest daughter, being famous through all your territories, hath come to the hearing of your Brother Sir *Thomas Dale*, who for this purpose hath addressed me hither, ther 41 to intreate you by that brotherly friendship you make profession of, to permit her (with me) to returne vnto him, partly for the desire which himselfe hath, and partly for the desire her sister hath to see her of whom, if same hath not bin prodigall, as like enough it hath not, your brother (by your fauour) would gladly make his neerest companion, wife and bedfellow (many times he would haue interrupted my speech, which I intreated him to heare out, and then if he pleased to returne me answee) and the reason hereof is, because being now friendly and firmly vnited together, and made one people (as he supposeth and beleeeues) in the hand of loue, he would make a naturall vnion betweene vs, principally because himselfe hath taken resolution to dwel in your country so long as he liueth, and would therefore not only haue the firmest assurance hee may, of perpetuall friendship from you, but also hereby binde himselfe thereunto.

When I had thus made an end of speaking; the sooner by his often interruption, I had no neede to require his answee; which readily, and with no lesse grauity he returned thus.

I gladly accept your Kings salute of loue & peace, which while I liue I shall exactly, both myselfe and subiects maintaine and conserue: his pledges thereof I receiue with no lesse thanks, albeit they are not so ample; howbeit himselfe a greater *Weroance*, as formerly Captaine *Newport*, whom I very well loue, was accustomed to gratefie me with. But to the purpose, my daughter whom my brother desireth, I sould within these few daies to be wife to a great *Weroance* for two bushels of *Roanoake* (a small kinde of beades) made of oystershells, which they vse and passe one to another, as we doe money (a cubites length valuing sixe pence) and it is true she is already gone with him, G three 42 three

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daies iorney from me. I replied that I knew his greatnesse and power to be such, that if he pleased heerein to gratifie his Brother hee might, restoring the *Roanoake* without the imputation of Iniustice, take home his daughter againe, the rather because she was not full twelue yeeres old, and therefore not marriageable: assuring him beside the band of peace, so much the firmer he should haue treble the prise of his daughter, in beades, Copper, Hatchets and many other things more vsefull for him? his answere hereunto was, that he loued his daughter as deere as his owne life, and though he had many Children, he delighted in none so much as in her, whom if he should not often beholde, he could not possibly liue, which she liuing with vs he knew he could not, hauing with himselfe resolved vpon no termes whatsoever to put himselfe into our hands, or come amongst vs, and therefore intreated me to vrge that suite no further, but returne his brother this answer.

I desire no firmer assurance of his friendship, then his promise which he hath already made vnto mee; from me, he hath a pledge, one of my daughters, which so long as she liues shall be sufficient, when the dieth he shall haue another childe of mine, but she yet liueth: I holde it not a brotherly part of your King, to desire to bereaue me of two of my children at once; further giue him to vnderstand, that if he had no pledge at all he should not neede to distrust any iniurie from me, or any vnder my subiection, there haue bin too many of his and my men killed, and by my occasion there shall neuer bee more, I which haue power to performe it, haue said it: no not though I should haue iust occasion offered, for I am now olde, and would gladly end my daies in peace, so as if the English offer me iniury, my country is large enough, I will remoue my selfe farther from you. Thus much I  
43 I hope will satisfie my brother. Now because your selues are wearie, and I sleepe, we will thus end the discourse of this businesse. Then called he one of his men and willed him to get some bread for vs, himselfe the meane while telling vs that they not expecting our comming, as vsually they doe eate vp all their other victuals, presently the bread was brought in two great wodden boulds, the quantity of a bushel sod breade made vp round, of the bignesse of a tenise ball, whereof we eate some few, and disposed the rest to many of his hungrie garde which attended about us: when we had eaten he caused to be fetched

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a great glasse of sacke, some three quarts or better, which Captain *Newport* had giuen him sixe or seauen yeeres since, carefully preferued by him, not much aboue a pint in all this time spent, and gaue each of vs in a great oister shell some three spoonefuls; and so giuing order to one of his people to appoint vs a house to lodge in, tooke his leaue for that night, and we departed. We had not bin halfe an houre in the house before the fleas began so to torment vs that wee could not rest there, but went forth, and vnder a broade oake, vpon a mat reposed our selues that night no sooner were we awakt and vp in the morning, but *Powhatan* himselfe came to vs, and asked vs how we fared, and immediately led vs to his house, where was prouided for our breakefast a great bole of *Indian* pease and beanes boyled together, and as much bread as might haue sufficed a dosen hungry men, about an houer after boyled fresh fish, and not long after that roasted Oysters, Creuises and Crabbes: his men in this time being abroade a hunting some venison, others Turkeis and such like beasts and foule as their woods afforde, who returned before ten of the clocke with three does and a bucke, very good and fat venison, and two great cocke Turkeis, all which G 2 were 44 were dressed that day, and supper ended, scarce a bone to be seene.

Whiles I yet remained there, by a great chaunce came an Englishman thither, almost three yeeres before that time surprised, as he was at worke neere *Fort Henrie*, one *William Parker* growen so like both in complexion and habite to the *Indians*, that I onely knew him by his tongue to be an Englishman, he seemed very ioyfull so happily to meete me there. Of him when we often inquired, the *Indians* euer tolde us that he fell sicke and died, which till now we beleeeued: he intreated me to vse my best indeuours to procure his returne, which thing I was purposed so soone as I knew him, and immediately went with him to *Powhatan*, and tolde him that we credibly beleeeued that he was dead, but since it was otherwise I must needes haue him home, for my selfe of necessitie must acquaint his brother that I had seene him there: who if he returned not, would make another voyage thither purposely for him: *Powhatan* seemed very much discontent, and thus replied. You haue one of my daughters with you, and I am therewith well content, but you can no sooner fee or know of any English mans being with me, but you must haue him away, or

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else breake peace and friendship: If you must needes haue him, he shal goe with you, but I will send no guides along with you, so as if any ill befall you by the way, thanke your selues. I answered, that rather then I would goe without him, I would goe alone, the way I knew well enough, and other daungers I feared not, since if I returned not safely, he must expect our reuenge vpon him and his people, giuing him further to know, that his brother our king might haue just occasion to distrust his loue to him, by his slight respect of me, if he returned mee home without guides. He replied not hereunto, but in 45 in passion and discontentment from me, not till suppertime speaking any more vnto me: when sending for me, he gaue me share of such cates as were for himselfe prouided, and as good aspect and countenance as before; but not a word concerning my returne, till himselfe at midnight comming to me, and the boy where we lay awaked vs, and tolde me that *Pepaschechar* and another of his men, in the morning should accompany vs home, earnestly requesting me to remember his brother to send him these particulars. Ten peeces of Copper, a shauing knife, an iron frow to cleaue bordes, a grinding stone, not so bigge but four or fiue men may carry it, which would be bigge enough for his vse, two bone combes, such as Captaine *Newport* had giuen him; the wodden ones his own men can make: an hundred fish-hookes or if he could spare it, rather a fishing saine, and a cat, and a dogge, with which things if his brother would furnish him, he would requite his loue with the returne of skinnes: wherewith he was now altogether vnfurnished (as he tolde me) which yet I knew hee was well stored with, but his disposition mistrustfull and ielous loues, to be on the surer hand.

Wh? he had deliuered this his message, he asked me if I will remembred euery paticular, which I must repeat to him for his assurance, & yet still doubtful that I might forget any of them, he bade me write them downe in such a Table book as he shewed me, which was a very fair one, I desired him, it being of no vse to him, to giue it mee: but he tolde me, it did him much good to shew it to strangers which came vnto him: so in mine owne Table booke, I wrot downe each particular, and he departed.

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In the morning, himselfe and wee were timely stirring to be gone: to breakefast first we went, with a good boyled Turkie, which ended, he gaue vs a G 3 whole 46 whole Turkie, besides that we left, and three baskets of bread to carry vs home, and when we were ready to depart, hee gaue each of vs an excellent Bucks skin, very well dressed, and white as snow, and sent his sonne and daughter each of them one, demaunding if I well remembred his answer to his brother, which I repeated to him: I hope (said he) this will giue him good satisfaction, if it doe not I will goe three daies iourney farther from him, and neuer see *English* man more: if vpon any other occasion hee send to me again, I will gladly entertain his messengers and to my powre accomplish his iust requests: and euen thus himselfe conducting vs to the water side, he tooke leaue of vs, and we of him: and about ten of the clock the next night after, we were come to the *Bermudas*. This discourse I haue briefly as I could, and as the matter would permit, the rather related, to make knowne, how charie *Powhatan* is, of the conseruation of peace, a thing much desired, and I doubt not right welcom newes, to the vndertakers heer) as may appeare by his answeres to my requests, and also by my safe passage thither, & homwards, without the left shew of iniury offred vnto vs, though diuers times by the way, many stragling Indians met vs, which in former times, would gladly haue taken so faire occasion to worke their mischiefe and bloody designes vpon vs. By all which, as likewise by our forward progression in our affaires, I hope such good successe and benefit to bee speedily reaped, that my selfe, though I blesse GOD for it, who hath so prouided for me, that I may liue more happily heere, then many who are fearefull to aduenture thither) could euen willingly make a third voyage thither if by my poore endeauours the businesse might receiue the least furtherance. God, (I hope) will raise vp meanes beyond mans imagination, tion, 47 to perfect his owne glory and honour, in the conuersion of those people, of whom vndoubtedly, (as in all other parts in the world, he hath predestinated some to eternall saluation, and blessed shall those be that are the instruments thereof) I hope this poor Narration will moue euery honest heart, to put his helping hand thereunto. For my part, as I haue been fiue yeers a personall workeman in that building, so shall I euer, as my meanes

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may permit me, be ready to offer my mite towards the furnishing of others, and againe (if need require) personally labor therein.

### To the Reader.

*There be two properties especially remarkeable, which should moue all men earnestly and constantly, with all their meanes and endeouour, to desire the atcheiuing of any thing, and bringing of the same vnto perfection: first the worth and excellencie: secondly the durablenesse and continuance thereof. For as that thing which is not durable, by reason of fragilitie and fugacitie, is not vsually esteemed of men, though it be excellent: so that likewise which is not precious, is worthely little regarded, though it be neuer so durable. Now the Virginian plantation hath both these notable properties, if at the least we will, and impeach them not our selues; for what is more excellent, more precious and more glorious, then to conuert a heathen Nation from worshipping the diuell, to the sauing knowledge, and true worship of God in Christ Iesus? what more praiseworthy and charitable, then to bring a sauage people from barbarisme vnto ciuillitie? what more honourable vnto our countrey, then to reduce a farre disioyned forraigne nation, vnder the due obedience of our dread Soueraigne the Kings Maiestie? what more conuenient then to haue good seates abroad for our euer flowing multitudes of people at home? what more profitable then to purchase great wealth, which mostt now adaies gape after ouergreedily? All which benefits are assuredly to bee had and obtained by well and plentifully upholding of the plantation in Virginia. And for the durablenesse of all these 49 these great and singular blessings, there can (by Gods assistance) be no doubt at all made, if men's hearts vnto whom God hath lent abilitie) were but enlarged cheerefully to aduenture and send good companies of honest industrious men thither with a mind to inlarge Christs kingdome: for then will God assuredly maintaine his owne cause. But alas, as there was neuer yet any action so good, so honourable, so glorious, so pious and so profitable, but hath had checkes and discouragements, both by open enemies abroad, and intestine aduersaries at home with in it owne bowels: euen so may I truely say, hath this most glorious, most honourable, most pious and most profitable enterprise had. For as of old,*

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*when Zerubbabell, Ezra and Nehemia returned from Babell, by allowance of the king of Persia to Ierusalem, and began to repaire the walles thereof and to restore Gods seruice, there wanted not a Sanballat and others to say: what doe these weake lewes? will they fortifie themselues? will they sacrifice? will they finish it in a day? Noe, for although they builde, yet if a fox goe vp, he shall euen breake downe that stony wall, Euen so deale many Sanballates and Tobiahes, forraigne and domesticall enemies of this most religious worke: yea there be many who will not seeme enemies thereunto, but yet will neither further the businesse themselves, no not according to their owne ingagements which in conscience and credite they ought) nor quietly suffer others that otherwise wold, but discourage them therein all they may som saying as Iudah once did. The strength of the bearers is weakned, and there is much earth, so as we are not able to builde the wall. Som saying with the vnfaithfull Spies, sent forth to search the land of Canaan: The land wee went through to search it out, is a land that eateth vp the inhabitants thereof, for all the people we saw in it are strong, and men of great stature: yea and some others say, there is much already expended, and yet no H profit 50 profit ariseth, neither is there victuals to be had, for the preseruing of life and soule together. But oh my deere countrie-men, be not so farre bewitched herewith as to be still discouraged thereat for those that bring a vilde slañder vpon this action, may die by a plague before the Lord, as those men did: but rather remembring your auncient worth, renowne, valour and bounty, harken vnto Caleb and Iosua, who stilled the peoples mourning: saying, Let us goe vp at once and possesse it, for vndoubtedly we shall ouercome it; yet not so much now by force of armes as the Israelites did then by warrant from God (nor by vtterly destroying of them, as some haue cruelly done since) as by gentlenesse, loue, amity and Religion. As for profit it shall come abundantly, if we can with the husband-man, but freely cast our corne into the ground, and with patience waite for a blessing. And of victuals, there is now no complaint at all, and that which was hapned by the meere lasie negligence of our owne people.*

*Now to the end that you may the better perceiue these things to be true, & be thereby the more animated cheerefully to goe forward in the vpholding of this holy worke, I will*



*no longer detain you from the perusal of some Calebs and Iosuahs faithfull reports (writ there in Iune last this present yeere 1614. and sent hither by the last shippe that came thence (for further incouragement to put herevnto speedily & plentifully your helping hands with al alacrity: As for th? that are able, & yet wil not further but indaunger the vtter ruining of this so glorious a cause (by their miserableness (being without loue and charitie) to the great dishonour of God, and our Countries perpetuall shame should it now sinke, and fall to the ground: I leaue them to him that made them, to dispose of them according to his infinite wisdom. And so come to the letters themselues: the first and chieftest whereof is from Sir Thomas Dale, Marshall and Gouvernour of Virginia, vnto a Minister of London. To*

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**To the R. and my most esteemed friend M r D. M. at his house at F. Ch. in London.**

*Rlght Reuerend S r by S r Thomas Gates I wrot vnto you, of such occasions as then presented themselues, and now again by this worthy Gentleman Captaine Argall I salute you: for such is the reuerend regard I haue of you, as I cannot omit any occasion to expresse the sincere affection I beare you. You haue euer giuen me encouragements to perseuer in this religious Warfare, vntill your last Letters; not for that you are now lesse well affected thereunto: but because you see the Action to bee in danger by many of their non performances who vnder tooke the businesse. I haue vndertaken, and haue as faithfully, & with all my might indeauored the prosecution with all allacrity, as God that knoweth the heart, can beare me record, what recompence, or what rewards, by whom, or when I know not where to expect; but from him in whose vineyard I labor, whose Church with greedy appetite I desire to erect. My glorious master is gone, that would haue enamelled with his fauours the labours I vndertake, for Gods cause, and his immortall honour. He was the great Captaine of our Israell, the hope to haue builded vp this heauenly new Ierusalem he interred (I think) the whole frame of this businesse, fell into his graue: for most mens forward (at least seeming so) desires are quenched, and Virginia stands in desperate hazard. H 2 You 52 You there doe your duties, I will no way omit mine, the time I promised to labour, is expired: it is not a yoke of Oxen hath drawn me from this feast: it is not the*

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*marriage of a wife maks me hast home, though that sallat give an appetite to cause me returne. But I have more care of the Stock, then to set it upon a die, and rather put my selse to the curtesie of noble & worthy censures then ruine this worke; and have a iury (nay a million) of soule mouthed detracters, scan upon my endeauours, the ends whereof they cannot diue into. You shall briefly understand, what hath betide since my last, and how we now stand, and are likely to grow to perfection, if we be not altogether neglected, my stay grounded upon such reason, as had I now returned, it would have hazarded the ruine of all.*

*Sir Thomas Gates having imbarqued himselfe for England, I put my selfe into Captaine Argalls ship, with a hundred and fifty men in my frigot, and other boats went into Pamaunkie riuer, where Powhatan hath his residence, and can in two or three daies, draw a thousand men togeather, with me I carried his daughter, who had been long prisoner with us, it was a day or two before we heard of them: At length they demaunded why we came; I gaue for answeare that I came to bring him his daughter, conditionally he would (as had been agreed upon for her ransome) render all the armes, tooles, swords, and men that had runne away, and give me a ship full of corne, for the wrong he had done unto us: if they would doe this, we would be friends, if not burne all. They demaunded maun- 53 time to send to their King; I assented, I taking, they receiuing two pledges, to carrie my message to Powhatan. All night my two men lay not far from the water side, about noon the next day they told them the great King was three daies iourney off, that Opochankano was hard by, to whom they would have had them deliuer their message, saying, that what he agreed upon and did, the great King would confirme. This Opocankano is brother to Powhatan, and is his and their chiefe Captaine: and one that can as soone(if not sooner)as Powhatan commaund the men. But my men refused to doe my message unto any save Powhatan, so they were brought back, and I sent theirs to them, they tould me that they would fetch Simons to me, who had thrice plaid the runnagate, whose lies and villany much hindred our trade for corne: But they delayed us, so as we went ashore they*

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*shot at us, we were not behinde hand with them, killed some, hurt others, marched into the land, burnt their houses, tooke their corne, and quartered all night ashore.*

*The next day we went further up the riuer, they dogged us and called to know whither we went; wee answered, to burne all, if they would not doe as we demaunded, and had been agreed upon. They would they said, bring all the next day, so wee forbare all hostility, went ashore, their men in good numbers comming amongst us. but we were very cautious, & stood to our arms. The Kings daughter went ashore, but would not talke to any of them scarce to them of of the best sort, and to them onely, that if her father had 54 had loued her, he would not value her lesse then olde swords, peeeces, or axes: wherefore she would stil dwel with the English men, who loued her. At last came one from Powhatan, who tould us, that Simons was run away, to Nonfowhaticond, which was a truth, as afterwards appeared, but that the other English man was dead, that proued a lie: for since, Mr Hamor, whom I employed to Powhatan brought him to mee, our peeeces, swords, and tooles within fifteen daies, should be sent to lames towne, with some corne, and that his daughter should be my childe, and euer dwell with mee, desiring to be euer friends, and named such of his people, and neighbour Kings, as he desired to be included, and haue the benefit of the peace, promising if any of our men came to him, without leaue from me, he would send them back: and that if any of his men stole from us, or killed our cattel, he would send them to us to bee punished as we thought fit. With these conditions we returned, and within the time limited, part of our Arms were sent, and 20. men with corne, and promised more, which he hath also sent. Opachankano desired I would call him friend, and that he might call me so, saying he was a great Captaine, and did alwaies fight: that I was also a great Captaine, and therefore he loved mee; and that my friends should be his friends. So the bargain was made, and euery eight or ten daies, I had messages and presents from him, with many apparances that he much desireth to continue friendshippe.*

*Novv may you iudge Sir, if the God of battailes haue not a helping hand in this, that having our swords, 55 swords dravvn, killing their men, burning their houses, and taking their corne: yet they tendred us peace, and striue with all allacrity to keep us in good oppinion*

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*of them; by which many benefits arise unto us. First, part of our Armes, disgracefully lost long agoe, (kept by the Sauages as Monuments and Trophies of our shames) redeliuered, some repaire to our honor. Our cattle to increase, without danger of destroying, our men at liberty, to hunt freely for venison, to fish, to doe anything else, or goe any whither, without danger; to follow the husbanding of their corne securely, whereof we have aboute fiue hundred Acres set, and God be praised, in more forwardnesse, then any of the Indians, that I haue seene, or heard off this yeere, roots, and hearbs we haue in abundance; all doubt of want is by Gods blessing quite vanished, and much plenty expected. And which is not the least materiall, we may by this peace, come to discouer the countrey better, both by our own trauells, and by the relation of the Sauages, as we grow in familiarity with them.*

*Powhatans daughter I caused to be carefully instructed in Christian Religion, who after shee had made some good progresse therein, renounced publickly her countrey Idolatry, openly confessed her Christian faith, was, as she desired, baptised, and is since married to an English Gentleman of good understanding, (as by his letter unto me, containing the reasons for his marriage of her you may perceiue) an other knot to binde this peace the stronger. Her Father, and friends gaue approbation to it, and her Vncle gaue her 56 her to him in the Church: she liues ciuilly and louingly with him, and I trust will increase in goodnesse, as the knowledge of God increaseth in her. She will goe into England with me, and were it but the gayning of this one soule, I will thinke my time, toile, and present stay well spent.*

*Since this accident the Gouvernours and people of Checkahomanies, who are fiue hundred bow-men, and better, a stout and warlike Nation, haue made meanes to haue us come unto them, and conclude a peace, where all the Governours would meete me. They hauing thus three or foure times importuned mee, I resolved to goe; so taking Captain Argall, with fifty men in my frigot, and barge I went thither: Captaine Argall with forty men landed, I kept aboard for some reasons. Vpon the meeting they tould Captain Argall they had longed to be friends, that they had no King, but eight great men, who gouernd them.*

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*He tould them that we came to be friends, asked them if they would haue King Iames to be their King, & whether they would be his men? They after som conference between themselues, seemed willing of both, demaunding if we would fight against their enemies, he tould them that if any did them iniurie, they should send me word, and I would agree them, or if their aduersaries would not, then I would let them haue as many men as they would to help them: they liked well of that, and tould him that all their men should helpe us. All this being agreed upon, C. Argall gaue euery Councillor a Tamahawk, and a peece of Copper, which was kindly taken; they requested further, that if their 57 their boats should happen to meet with our boats, and that they said they were the Chikahominy Englishmen, and King Iames his men, we would let them passe: we agreed unto it, so that they pronounced them selues English men, and King Iames his men, promising within fifteen daies to come unto Iames town to see me, and conclude theese conditions; euery bowman being to giue me as a Tribute to King Iames two measures of Corne euery haruest, the two measures contayning two bushells and a halfe, and I to giue euery bowman a small Tamahawke, and to euery Counseller a suit of red cloath, which did much please them. This people neuer acknowledged any King, before; no nor euer would acknowledge Powhatan for their King, a stout people they be, and a delicate seat they haue.*

*Now Sir you see our conditions, you, and alworthy men may iudge, whether it would not be a grieffe to see these faire hopes frostbitten and these fresh budding plants to wither? which had I returned, had assuredly followed: for heer is no one that the people would haue to gouern them, but my selfe: for I had now come away, had I not found a generall desire in the best fort to returne for England: letter upon letter, request upon request from their friends to returne, so as I knew not upon whom to conferre the care of this busines in my absence. whom I thought fitte was generally distasted, so as seeing the eminent ensuing danger, should I haue left this multitude, not yet fully refined, I am resolved to stay till haruest be got in, and then settle things according to my poore understanding, and returne: if in the interim there come no authorised Gouvernour from England. I Consi-*

*Consider I pray you since things be brought to this passe as you see, and that I should haue come away, if then through their factions, humors, mutinies, or indiscretion of the Chiefes I had left behind, this should fall to ruine: I then should receiue the imputation; I incurre the blame, for quitting the Plantation, although I might doe it, both with my honour, my promised stay of time being expired, and hauing warrant from my Soueraigne, the Kings Maiesty: but the precedent reasons moued me and that this action of such price, such excellency, and assured profit to mine own knowledge should not die to the scorne of our Nation, and to giue cause of laughter to the Papists that desire our ruine. I can assure you, no countrey of the world affoordes more assured hopes of infinit riches, which both by mine own peoples discouery, & the relation of such Sauages, whole fidelity we haue often found assureth me.*

*Oh why should so many Princes, and noble men ingage themselues and therby intermedling herein, haue caused a number of soules transport themselues, and be transported hither? why should they (I say) relinquish this so glorious an Action: for if their ends bee to build God a Church, they ought to perseuer: if othwise, yet their honour ingageth them to be constant. Howsoever they stand affected, heer is enough to content them, let their ends be either for God, or Mammon.*

*These things haue animated me to stay for a little season, to leaue those, I am tied in conscience to returne unto, to leaue the assured benefits of my other fortunes the sweete society of my friends, and acquaintance, with all mundall delightes, and reside heer with much turmoile, which I will constantly doe, rather then see Gods glorie diminished, my King and Countrey trey 59 dishonoured, and these poore people, I haue the charge of ruined. And so I beseech you to answer me, if you heare me taxed for my staying, as some may iustly do, and that these are my chiefe motiues God I take to witnesse. Remember me, and the cause I haue in hand, in your daily meditations, and reckon me in*



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*the number of those that doe sincerely loue you and yours, and will euer rest in all offices of a friend, to doe you seruice.*

From Iames towne in Virginia the 18 of June, 1614.

Thomas Dale.

**To my verie deere and louing Cosen M. G. Minister of the B. F. in London.**

*Slr the Colony here is much better. Sir Thomas Dale our religious and valiant Geuernour, hath now brought that to passe, which neuer before could be effected. For by warre upon our enemies, and kinde usage of our friends, he hath brought them to seeke for peace of us, which is made, and they dare not breake. But that which is best, one Pocahuntas or Matoa the daughter of Powhatan, is married to an honest and discreete English Gentleman Maister Rolfe, and that after she had openly I 2 renoun- 60 renounced her cuntry Idolatry, confessed the faith of Iesus Christ, and was baptised; which thing Sir Thomas Dale had laboured along time to ground in her.*

*Yet notwithstanding, are the vertuous deeds of this worthy Knight, much debased, by the letters which some wicked men haue written from hence, and especially by one C. L. If you heare any condemne this noble Knight, or doe feare to come hither, for those slaunderous letters, you may upon my word bouldly reproue them. You know that no malefactors can abide the face of the Iudge, but themselues scorning to be reproued, doe prosecute withall hatred; all those that labour their amendment. I maruaile much that any men of honest life, should feare the sword of the magistrate, which is unsheathed onely in their defence.*

*Sir Thomas Dale (vith whom I am) is a man of great knowledge in Diuinity, and of a good conscience in all his doings: both which bee rare in a martiall man. Every Sabbath day wee preach in the forenoone, and Chatechize in the afternoone. Euery Saturday at night I exercise in Sir Thomas Dales house. Our Church affaires bee consulted on by the Minister, and foure of the most religious men. Once euery moneth wee haue a*



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Communion, and once ayeer a solemn Fast For me, though my promis of 3 yeers seruice to my country be expired, yet I will abide in my vocation heere 61 here untill I be lawfully called from hence. And so betaking us all unto the mercies of God in Christ Iesus, I rest for euer.

Virginia Iune 18. 1614.

Your most deere and louing cosen Alex. Whitakers.

The coppie of the Gentle-mans letters to Sir Thomas Dale, that after married Powhatans daughter, containing the reasons mouing him thereunto.

HOnourable Sir, and most worthy Gouernor: when your leasure shall best serue you to peruse these lines, I trust in God, the beginning will not strike you into a greater admiration, then the end will giue you good content. It is a matter of no small moment, concerning my own particular which here I impart unto you, and which toucheth mee so neerely, as the tendernesse of my saluation. Howbeit I freely subject my selfe to your graue and mature iudgement, deliberation, approbation and determination; assuring myselfe of your zealous admonitions, and godly comforts, either perswading me to desist, or incouraging me to persist therin, with a religious feare and godly care, for which (from the very instant, that this began to roote it selfe, within the secret bosome of my brest) my daily and earnest praiers haue bin, still are, and euer shall be proed I 3 duc 62 forthwith, as sincere, a godly zeale, as I possibly may to be directed, aided and gouerned in all my thoughts, words and deedes, to the glory of God, and for my eternal consolation. To perseuere wherein I neuer had more neede, nor (till now) could euer imagine to haue bin moued with the like occasion.

But (my case standing as it doth) what better worldly refuge can I here seeke, then to shelter my selfe under the safety of your fauourable protection? And did not my case proceede from an unspotted conscience, I should not dare to offer to your view and aprroued iudgement, these passions of my troubled soule, so full of feare and trembling is

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*hypocrisie and dissimulation. But knowing my owne innocency & godly fervor, in the whole prosecution hereof, I doubt not of your benigne acceptance, and clement construction. As for malicious deprouers, & turbul?t spirits, to whom nothing is tastful, but what pleaseth their unfavory pallat, I passe not for them being well assured in my perswasion (by the often triall and prouing of my selfe, in my holiest meditations and praiers) that I am called hereunto by the spirit of God; and it shall be sufficient for me to be protected by your selfe in all vertuous and pious indeuours. And for my more happie proceeding herein, my daily oblations shall euer be addressed to bring to passe so good effects, that your selfe, and all the world may truely say: This is the worke of God, and it is maruelous in our eies.*

*But to auoide tedious preambles, and to come neerer 63 neerer the matter: first suffer me with your patence, to sweepe and make cleane the way wherein I walke, from all suspicions and doubts, which may be couered therein, and faithfully to reueale vnto you, what should moue me hereunto.*

*Let therefore this my well aduised protestation, which here I make betweene God and my own conscience, be a sufficient witnesse, at the dreadfull day of iugdement (when the secret of all mens harts shall be opened) to condemne me herein, if my chiefest intent and purpose be not, to striue with all my power of body and minde, in the undertaking of so mightie a matter, no way led (so farre forth as mans weakenesse may permit) with the unbridled desire of carnall affection: but for the good of this plantation, for the honour of our countrie, for the glory of God, for my owne salvation, and for the conuerting to the true knowledge of God and Iesus Christ, an unbeleeuing creature, namely Pokahuntas. To whom my hartie and best thoughts are, and haue a long time bin so intangled, and intralld in so intricate a laborinth, that I was euen awearied to unwind my selfe thereout. But almighty God, who neuer faileth his, that truely inuocate his holy name hath opened the gate, and led me by the hand that I might plainly see and discerne the safe paths wherein to treade.*

*To you therefore (most noble Sir) the patron and Father of us in this countrey doe I utter the effects of this my settled and long continued affection (which 64 which hath made a mightie warre in my meditations) and here I doe truely relate, to what issue this dangerous combate is come vnto, wherein I haue not onely examined, but thoroughly tried and pared my thoughts euen to the quicke, befor I could finde any fit wholesome and apt applications to cure so daungerous an vlcer. I neuer failed to offer my daily and faithfull praiers to God, for his sacred and holy assistance. I forgot not to set before mine eies the frailty of mankinde, his prones to euil, his indulgencie of wicked thoughts, with many other imperfections wherein man is daily insnared, and oftentimes ouerthrowne, and them compared to my present estate. Nor was I ignorant of the heauie displeasure which almightie God conceiued against the sonnes of Leuie and Israel for marrying strange wiues, nor of the inconueniences which may thereby arise, with other the like good motions which made me looke about warily and with good circumspection, into the grounds and principall agitations, which thus should prouoke me to be in loue with one whose education hath bin rude, her manners barbarous, her generation accursed, and so discrepant in all nurtriture from my selfe, that oftentimes with feare and trembling, I haue ended my priuate controuersie with this: surely these are wicked instigations, hatched by him who seeketh and delighteth in mans destruction; and so with feruent praiers to be euer preserued from such diabolical assaults (as I tooke those to be) I haue taken some rest.*  
*Thus*

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*Thus when I had thought I had obtained my peace and quietnesse, beholde another, but more gracious tentation hath made breaches into my holiest and strongest meditations; with which I haue bin put to a new triall, in a straighter manner then the former: for besides the many passions and sufferings which I haue daily, houely, yea and in my sleepe indured, euen awaking mee to astonishment, taxing mee with remisnesse, and carelesnesse, refusing and neglecting to performe the duteie of a good Christian, pulling me by the eare, and crying: why dost not thou indeuour to make her a Christian? And*

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*these haue happened to my greater wonder, euen when she hath bin furthest seperated from me, which in common reason (were it not an vndoubted worke of God (might breede forgetfulnesse of a farre more worthie creature. Besides, I say the holy spirit of God hath often demaunded of me, why I was created? If not for transitory pleasures and worldly vanities, but to labour in the Lords vineyard, there to sow and plant, to nourish and increase the frutes thereof, daily adding with the good husband in the Gospell, somewhat to the tallent, that in the end the frutes may be reaped, to the comfort of the laborer in this life, and his saluation in the world to come? And if this be, as vndoubtedly this is, the seruice Iesus Christ requireth of his best seruant: wo vnto him that hath these instruments of pietie put into his hands, and wilfully despiseth to worke with them. Likewise, adding hereunto her great apparance K rance 66 rance of loue to me, her desire to be taught and instructed in the knowledge of God, her capablenesse of vndestanding, her aptnesse and willingnesse to receiue anie good impression, and also the spirituall, besides her owne incitements stirring me vp hereunto.*

*What should I doe? Shall I be of so vntoward a disposition, as to refuse to leade the blind into the right way? Shall I be so vnnaturall, as not to giue bread to the hungrie? or vncharitable, as not to couer the naked?. Shall I despise to actuate these pious dueties of a Christian? Shall the base feare of displeasing the world, ouerpower and with holde mee from reuealing vnto man these spirituall workes of the Lord, which in my meditations and praiers, I haue daily made knowne vnto him? God for bid, I assuredly trust bee hath thus delt with me for my eternall felicitie, and for his glorie: and I hope so to be guided by his heauenly graice, that in the end by my faithfull paines, and christianlike labour, I shall attaine to that blessed promise, Pronounced by that holy Prophet Daniell vnto the righteous that bring many vnto the knowledge of God. Namely, that they shall shine like the starres foreuer and eur. A sweeter comfort cannot be to a true Christian, nor a greater encouragement for him to labour all the daies of his life, in the performance thereof, nor a greater gaine of consolation, to be desired, at the hower of death, and in the day of iudgement. Againe L. of C.*

*Againe by my reading, and conference with honest and religious persons, haue I receiued no small encouragement, besides serena mea conscientia, the cleerenesse of my conscience, clean from the filth of impurity, quæ est instar muri ahenei, which is vnto me, as a brasen wall. If I should set down at large, the perturbations & godly motions, which haue striuen within mee, I should but make a tedious & vnnecessary volume. But I doubt not these shall be sufficient both to certifie you of my tru intents, in discharging of my dutie to God, & to your selfe, to whose gracious prouidence I humbly submit my selfe, for his glory, your honour, our Countreys good, the benefit of this Plantation, and for the conuerting of one vnregenerate, to regeneration; which I beseech God to graunt, for his deere Sonne Christ Iesus his sake.*

*Now if the vulgar fort, who square all mens actions by the base rule of their own filthinesse, shall taxe or taunt me in this my godly labour: let them know, it is not any hungry appetite, to gorge my selfe with incontinency; sure (if I would, and were so sensually inclined) I might satisfie such desire, though not without a seared conscience, yet with Christians more pleasing to the eie, and lesse fearefull in the offence vnlawfully committed. Nor am I in so desperate an estate, that I regard not what becommeth of mee; nor am I out of hope but one day to see my Country, nor so void of friends, nor mean in birth, but there to obtain a mach to my great content: K 2 tent 68 nor haue I ignorantly passed over my hopes there, or regardlessly seek to loose the loue of my friends, by taking this course: I know them all, and haue not rashly overslipped any.*

*But shal it please God thus to dispose of me (which I earnestly desire to fullfill my ends before sette down) I will heartely accept of it as a godly taxe appointed me, and I will neuer cease, ( God assisting me) vntill I haue accomplished, & brought to perfection so holy a worke, in which I will daily pray God to blesse me, to mine, and her eternall happines. And thus desiring no longer to liue, to enioy the blessings of God, then this my resolution doth tend to such godly ends, as are by me before declared: not doubting of your fauourable*

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*acceptance, I take my leaue, beseeching. Almighty God to raine downe vpon you, such plenitude of his heauenly graces, as your heart can wish and desire, and so I rest,*

At your commaund most willing to be disposed off *Iohn Rolfe*.

Virginia therefore standing now in such a goodly proportion, and faire forwardnesse of thriuing, as it was neuer yet hitherto seen in, since it began to be first planted: cannot but soone come to perfection, to the exceeding great comfort of all well affected Christians, 69 Christians, and no small profit of the planters, and aduenturers: if it be well seconded and supplied, with a good number of able men: Wherefore, let none bee heerafter vnwilling all they may to further this most honourable Action, and be forward to vphold and support it from falling, by their speech, and countenance, and freely aduenturing thither, both in their persons, & also by their purses, as God hath inabled them. To conclude, as *Azariah* sayd once to King *Azah*, *Iuda*, and *Beniamin*, so say I vnto all. *Bee yee strong threfore, and let not your hands be weake: for your worke shall haue a reward.* And as the holy Apostle said to the Corinthians, *Be yee therefore stedfast, vnmoueable, abundant alwaies in the workes of the Lord, for as much as ye know your labour is not in vaine in the Lord; let vs not therefore bee wearie of welldoing: for in due season, wee shall reape, if wee faint not as the Apostle tolde the Galatians.* Farewell.

FINIS.

### Errata.

Pag. 5. line 3 3. hir. p. 10. l.96 *Opschenkano*. p. 15. l.14 *Weroance*. p. 17. l. 22. manure. p. 17, l. 34. next to vs, read so as if. p. 18. l.4. halfe, p. 18.l. 8. as. p. 18. l. 12. purposed. p. 11. l. 16. diuers, p. 21. l. 27 *Saine*. p. 22. l. 21. after *doth* read, not. p. 23. l. 13, leaue out, he. p. 24. l. 16, cure. p. 27. l. 24. bring. p: 31, l. 2. read immediatelie after by name, Coxendale: and after the word, *called*, read, Hope in and. p. 21. l. 25, *Somer*. p. 42. l. 24.

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luring. p. 45. l. 1. read, after discontentment, went. p. 46. l. 11. messengers. p. 47, l. 11 personally.